

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

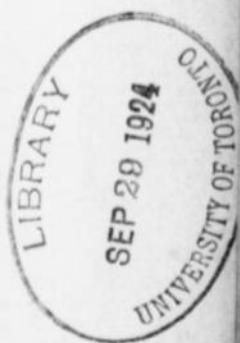
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HEAD OFFICE REGINA

14

## News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

### Manitoba

#### The U.F.M. Fall Campaign

The season is fast approaching when we must again make definite plans for our fall work. The last two years have in many ways, been a period of "nerve-racking adversity," and we have not weathered through without taking heavy losses in membership. During 1923 we lost heavily, and this year our membership will show only a very slight increase. However, we believe that we have successfully weathered the gale, passed safely through the crisis, and can now confidently expect "fairer sailing ahead."

In spite of these difficulties progress is steadily being made. The results of our efforts during the year have been far reaching, and of immeasurable benefit to our farm people. But while we have been so actively promoting the interests of our people, those highly-organized bodies in opposition to us have been persistently and consistently striving to get the ear of the government and secure greater concessions in the way of higher tariffs, higher freight rates, greater restrictions in freight classification, etc. The war between special privilege and the common people is still being vigorously fought, and must continue until the great mass of producers are so efficiently organized in promoting their own interests as will secure equal rights for all.

The severity of conditions in the last few years is again forcing on the minds of our farm men and women, a keener realization of the need of an efficient organization. There is steadily developing an increasing and abiding faith in the U.F.M. as the only organization with a constructive policy, capable of successfully promoting the interests of agriculture in Manitoba.

Many of our local associations are showing an increase in membership this year. Nearly every mail brings enquiries about our work. Many local and district workers are demanding that we inform our people as to the results secured through organization, the nature of the problems with which we are confronted, and the need of building up a strong, efficient organization for future service.

Believing, therefore, that this is the psychological time for engaging in an aggressive and comprehensive campaign of education, your Central executive have decided that every local association and every other point thought desirable, should be visited early in November, and every effort made to again build up our membership. In order that the results desired may be obtained we earnestly solicit the whole-hearted co-operation of our district boards.

The plan briefly is this: The six federal constituencies in southern Manitoba, viz., Provencher, Lisgar, Souris, Macdonald, Springfield and Portage la Prairie, will be visited during the week of November 3—the six northern constituencies, Brandon, Marquette, Dauphin, Swan River, Neepawa, and Selkirk, the following week, November 10. The locals in each constituency will be arranged into groups of nine or less. For instance, the constituency of Neepawa has approximately 38 locals, thus making four groups. Meetings will be held in each group of locals simultaneously, so that in this constituency there will be four groups of speakers addressing meetings during the week of November 10. We purpose that each series of meetings will commence on the Monday night, followed by two each day, afternoon and evening until Friday night. Thus each group of speakers will be able to address nine meetings. The Central Office will provide one speaker for each group, and we are asking our district boards to also provide one speaker, and, wherever possible, a lady speaker will also be present.

The chief duty of the representative of the district board will, in addition to speaking for the board, be to arrange that at each meeting definite organization is effected for a personal canvass of the community to follow immediately after. This is extremely important, as the results attained will be measured largely by the actual membership secured. Membership receipt forms and other literature will be furnished by the Central Office, and every co-operation possible to assure success.

In order that all may be prepared for real effective work, a conference of speakers is to be held in Winnipeg, on October 30. We would like our district boards to also attend in as large numbers as possible, so that in a real sense this will be a conference of workers. Perhaps arrangements could be made for these boards to motor in and thus take in the conference with little expense. If any are planning a business trip to Winnipeg this fall, they can possibly arrange it for this occasion.

A resolution was passed at our last annual convention providing for the local year ending October 31. November is, unquestionably, the opportune time for a real aggressive campaign. The country is ripe for organization. Crop conditions are improved generally throughout the province as compared with the last number of years. Price levels are considerably higher, and a much more hopeful tone abroad. We have just succeeded in a great accomplishment in the formation of the wheat pool. Can we not continue in the great work and go forward constantly securing adjustments in our social, economic and business structure, that mean more equitable consideration for the farmer and a more prosperous, contented agriculture in Manitoba.

This is your fight, my fight, and the fight of every farmer in the province. Let us attack it in complete unity of purpose and method, strong in our determination to effect an efficient farmers' organization, 100 per cent. strong, that will function increasingly in the interests of our rural people. United action assures success. A carefully planned aggressive policy means results.

Let's go get 'em!

Yours in co-operation,  
D. G. McKENZIE, Secretary.

### Alberta

#### Resolutions from Acadia Convention

Taxation was one of the chief topics of discussion at the annual convention of the Acadia Provincial Constituency Association of the U.F.A., when resolutions were passed asking the provincial government to reduce taxes on lands of a similar class to the same basis as Dominion leased land; disapproving the action of the Department of Municipal Affairs in "arbitrarily ordering a new assessment of lands in municipal districts," and the methods of assessment suggested to the assessors by the department; and recommending amendments to the Supplementary Revenue Tax Act to provide for equalization of the tax as between rural and urban areas, and as between the municipal rural units throughout the province.

Another resolution asks the amendment of the School Ordinance making it compulsory, where school districts contain both village and country territory, for at least one trustee to be elected from the village and at least one from the country.

Reduction of the membership in the legislative assembly is recommended in another resolution, while still another asks the provincial government to give aid in securing for community pastures lands on which Dominion grazing leases will expire shortly.

**Ship Five Car Loads of Cattle**  
The Viking District Co-operative Livestock Shipping Association made

Continued on Page 15



### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly.

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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#### Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

**GEORGE F. CHIPMAN**  
Editor and Manager

**J. T. HULL**  
Associate Editor

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVII.

September 24, 1924

No. 39

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### Heads Railway Board

It was announced at Ottawa, last Wednesday, that Chief Justice H. A. McKeown, of King's bench division, supreme court of New Brunswick, and who was the royal commissioner appointed by the government to enquire into the claims of the depositors in the Home Bank, has been appointed chairman of the board of railway commissioners for Canada. His appointment fills the vacancy created by the death of Hon. F. B. Carvell.

The new chief commissioner has been chief justice of supreme court of New Brunswick since 1916. Born in St. Stephen, N.B., on November 28, 1863, he was admitted to the bar of New Brunswick in 1884, and became judge of the supreme court of his province in 1909. He was elected to the legislature of New Brunswick in 1890, representing St. John city and county, and became member of government in 1899. From 1903 to 1907 he was solicitor-general and from 1907 to 1909 attorney-general of New Brunswick.

### The Maritime Provinces

Two new booklets on Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Department of Interior, Ottawa, telling in an interesting way of the growth and development and resources of these two old provinces "down by the sea." Old maritimers and those interested can get these free upon application. They were prepared specially for prospective British immigrants.

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### McKillican to Head M.A.C.

W. C. McKillican, superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, has been appointed dean of the Agricultural College, the new title of the head of that institution since the amalgamation of the college with the university.

### Native of Glengarry

Dean McKillican has been in the Dominion public service for many years. He was born in Lochiel township, Glengarry, Ont., August 23, 1880. He was educated at the Vankleek Hill Collegiate Institute and the Toronto University, from which he was graduated B.S.A. in 1905. Entering the Dominion public service, Mr. McKillican was a representative of the seed branch, department of agriculture, in Alberta and British Columbia, from 1905 to 1911. He was then appointed to the position of superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon, and as such he has become well known to agriculturists throughout the province.

In 1904, Mr. McKillican achieved quite a notable triumph, winning the agricultural students' livestock judging competition open to America at the International Livestock Fair held in Chicago.

During his 13 years' service as superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, Dean McKillican has been actively engaged in livestock promotion throughout the province. He has served at different times as director of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association, the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association, and the Manitoba Swine Breeders' Association, as well as being a director of the provincial exhibition and the Brandon Winter Fair. His experimental findings gave a great deal of support to the adoption of corn as a summerfallow substitute, and his interest in livestock turned his attention at an early date towards sweet clover and other forage crops, leading to conclusions which have been incorporated in numerous contributions to The Guide.

### Reed Goes to Co-op. Creameries

Percy E. Reed, Saskatchewan dairy commissioner for the past six years, and on the staff of the dairy branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture since March, 1915, has resigned to become production manager with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Ltd., and will start in his new position early in October.

Mr. Reed has been prominently identified with the dairying industry in Saskatchewan since 1910, when he was engaged in extension work in dairying, but it was not until 1915 that he received an appointment as dairy inspector for the dairy branch.

He was promoted to chief dairy inspector and appointed dairy commissioner to succeed F. M. Logan, who became general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited.

During the past five years Mr. Reed has acted as secretary of the Saskatchewan Dairy Association, which has grown from a small body with only 70 members in 1920 to a strong organization which, in 1923, had 5,558 members.

Mr. Reed will be succeeded by P. Clifton Kidd, who has been his assistant since July, 1921. Mr. Kidd is a native of Peterboro, Ont., where he

received his public and high school education, taking up commercial dairying after a few years' office experience and receiving his first training as a butter-maker in a creamery, at Olds, Alta. At the outbreak of war Mr. Kidd enlisted, in August, 1914, with the 95th Saskatchewan Rifles, and was later transferred to the 5th Canadian

Infantry Battalion, where he served during the war. After receiving his discharge he joined the staff of the dairy and cold storage branch, federal department of agriculture, as an inspector of dairy products in Western Canada, until his appointment with the dairy branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba



# The Golden Rule in Business

How Saskatchewan's Debt Adjustment Bureau Brings Debtors and Creditors Together to Their Mutual Advantage

ON his two-section farm, somewhere in Saskatchewan, in 1922, John Smith (that isn't his right name, but it will do), was feeling particularly gloomy. A succession of bad crops and the heavy slump in prices had hit him hard. He owed money to the bank, his mortgage payments were in arrears, the local store had carried him as long as it could, and he had promised to do something on some implement accounts. His trouble was that he wanted to do the right thing by all his creditors, but for two years he had been going steadily backward, and now the mortgage company, was threatening foreclosure, and the bank had declared that it couldn't lend another nickel, and must have something on account. John was stuck and about the only thing he could see was a picture of himself walking off the place and leaving his creditors to take what there was and settle among themselves.

"Why don't you try the Debt Adjustment Bureau at Regina?" suggested a neighbor, one day, when John was relating his discouraging experiences and affirming that his only reason for staying was a curiosity to see what was going to happen next. "What is it?" he asked. His neighbor didn't know much about it, but he told what he knew. It looked like the proverbial straw to the drowning man, but John reached for it. He communicated with the bureau; his case was taken up, and although it was not a simple one, and it took some time to handle it, the bureau persisted and finally an arrangement was made, satisfactory to all the creditors and John alike, and, freed from the fear of the sheriff, he is still on the farm and making headway.

Multiply this case by a few thousands and some idea can be formed of the good work that is being done by the Debt Adjustment Bureau, maintained by the Saskatchewan government as a branch of the Department of Agriculture. It is not a new idea, for as far back as 1914 the department, faced with the many hard cases which the drought of that year left in its train, put itself between creditors and debtors, and endeavored to bring them together in mutually satisfactory arrangements. The big crop of 1915 relieved the situation wonderfully, and it was not till the succession of dry years and slumping prices following the war hit the farmers very hard that it was found necessary to revive the idea.

## The Birth of the Bureau

At the request of creditors a conference was held in Regina on September 15, 1922, between the government and representatives of financial interests, and it was decided at this conference to establish a separate branch of the Department of Agriculture to be known as the Debt Adjustment Bureau, the purpose of the bureau being to mitigate the severity of the depression which was practically suffocating western agriculture, by making agreements with creditors on behalf of debtors on the basis of mutual consent. The government, it is true, possesses exceptional powers under the act to confer certain powers on the lieutenant-governor-in-council, but that legislation is like the spare wheel on an automobile—there for use only when an emergency calls for it. It has never been invoked; the bureau possesses no authority but that of a moral and reasonable appeal. It is doubtful whether legislation of any kind could be as efficacious, could produce as good results with as little friction and disturbance of business life as this voluntary system, for, after all, the relation of creditor and debtor is voluntary, and credit is apt to disappear under a rule of coercion. Nor is it within the power of the Saskatchewan legislature to pass legislation covering all the phases of a debtor and creditor situation, and in the circumstances the government believed it was decidedly the

part of wisdom to keep away as much as ever possible, consistent with securing the results desired, from authority, and appeal to consent.

## Gratifying Success

So far the results have justified the means. On the basis of moral suasion and sweet reasonableness, and with gratifying success, the bureau in 1921 handled 3,500 cases; in 1922, 5,000; 1923, 2,765; and 2,855 cases up to September this year. It has secured for many farmers, good farmers, the chance they wanted to face squarely a difficult situation, and to make good. Where no other arrangement could be made it has taken an assignment from the farmer, and last year it distributed \$95,561 from 43 assignments. Up to September this year, it had handled 51 assignments. Edw. Oliver, commissioner of the bureau, informed The Guide that of the total cases handled by the bureau, 2,700 were now out of serious trouble, on their feet, and able to make their own arrangements without the further aid of the bureau.

## Example of Co-operation

And the bureau expects many more. These thousands whom the bureau is helping on to their feet are good farmers saved for the province of Saskatchewan; good citizens snatched from the despair of overwhelming debt, relieved of the fear of losing home and savings, and who are getting once again into a place in the sun. The bureau, in a new way, is demonstrating that co-operation is better than competition. Unrestrained competition among the creditors of a helpless farmer would simply have meant that all would have had to take a loss. By co-operation, by all realizing that they were bound to each other and dependent on each other, and that forbearance would be more fruitful than insistence upon strict legal right, all are gaining. The indebtedness of the farmers in Saskatchewan is being gradually reduced, and although there are still many in a serious financial position, the government, as Premier Dunning told the conference at Regina, on September 10, will adhere to the present system for meeting the situation, and will not take steps which would have the effect of "reducing other farmers to the same condition."

## Extending the Service

The government is endeavoring to make the bureau better known to the farmers of the province so that farmers who may be in difficulties with their creditors may take advantage of its services. It is not deemed advisable to set up expensive machinery to get into the closest touch with the farmers, so the sheriff of each judicial district will act as the agent of the bureau. In cases where he cannot act a representative of the bureau will be attached to the office of the sheriff. To these representatives of the bureau the farmer who needs help can go in the first place. They will get particulars

Continued on Page 16

## Old Guide Volumes Wanted

The New York Public Library is interested in The Grain Growers' Guide and is adding a complete file of The Guide to the reference section of the library. The Guide has been able to supply them with a volume of each issue since publication with the exception of the years 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1915. If any readers have volumes of The Guide for these years The Guide would like to hear from them. The New York Library is the most-used library in the world, having over a million-and-a-half volumes in the reference section alone, and this section is consulted by more than 8,000 people daily. It is quite fitting that a complete file of The Guide should be in the reference section, and if any reader can assist in supplying the missing volumes, The Guide will appreciate it. Address: The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 24, 1924

## Mr. Meighen's Doctrine

The tariff reductions of the King government have forced 2,000 factories to close up, declared Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, at a gathering of Conservative workers, in Winnipeg, last week. This has become the favorite theme of Mr. Meighen. He worked the argument for all it was worth during the St. Antoine by-election, and tacked on to it the exodus from Canada to the United States. The workers of St. Antoine were neither impressed nor convinced, and Mr. Meighen will have to find new arguments and better ones if he hopes to make any impression and to carry any conviction in the prairie provinces.

The farmers of Western Canada may be tempted to answer Mr. Meighen with an analogous argument. They might say: "Under the Wheat Board of 1919 we got \$2.63 a bushel for our wheat. In 1920, when you were premier of Canada, despite our requests, you abolished the Wheat Board and reverted to the open market, the free trade market. In the second week of September, 1920, cash wheat was \$2.85 a bushel, but before the end of the year it had dropped to \$1.85 a bushel. That was bad enough, but the worst was to come. A year later, when you, Mr. Meighen, were stumping the country and insisting with all the oratorical power at your command that prosperity would be ensured by the return of your party and government, the price of wheat went down and down until it touched \$1.07, and your defeat at the polls just about coincided with that low price. Then the price revived, and although it slumped again in 1922, and was low on the average in 1923, look at it now after three years of the King government."

The farmers might say this if they followed the lead of Mr. Meighen. They won't say it because they are not in the spell-binding game, but it would be every bit as reasonable for them to ascribe to Mr. Meighen's government the disastrous slump in agricultural prices in 1920-21, as it is for Mr. Meighen to ascribe to the King government the corresponding depression which has enveloped manufacturing industry. The tariff reductions of the King government are no more the cause of the closing up of factories than the abolition of the Wheat Board was the cause of the heavy fall in the price of wheat.

Mr. Meighen is mightily worked up over the alleged 2,000 closed up factories, but he has never a word to say about the abandoned farms. He sees a declining Canada in the forsaken factories, but the forsaken farms never come within the line of his political vision. He sympathizes with the manufacturer who has to meet acute competition, but the farmer who must compete with the wide, wide world, he would make carry the manufacturers' burdens as well as his own. That is what his national policy amounts to—a higher tariff, higher prices, higher costs of production for the farmers, and diminished returns for their labor. He would tax the nation that the manufacturer may live. He would increase the burden on agriculture even though he knows the burden is already greater than it can bear, that a few factories may flourish. He comes to thousands of hard-hit farmers in these prairie provinces who are struggling through the slough of financial difficulties, and straining every faculty to save their homes, with the proposition, in effect, that as between factories and farms it is better for the nation to sacrifice the farms for the factories. He deplores the

thousands of artisans that have left Canada for the United States, and he believes his policy would bring them back, but he suggests nothing to bring back the farmers who have left the country, or to make farming profitable for those who have stayed. And Mr. Meighen has the temerity to call his policy a truly national policy.

## Policy or Equity

The Citizens' Research Institute of Canada believes that the income tax should be reduced. The Institute had a conference in Montreal, during the week ending September 13, and among the resolutions passed by the conference was one affirming the desirability of reducing Canada's income tax rates to the same level as prevails in the United States, in order that capital and population may be retained, the country's natural resources developed, and the diminishing returns from the present rates, arrested.

Reduction of taxation is, of course, a consummation devoutly to be wished, but it is not a general reduction of taxation that the Institute recommends, but reduction of the rates in one particular tax, and that a tax, which, more than any other in our fiscal system, conforms to the principle of ability to pay. Any form of taxation reduces the income of the individuals that pay it, for the government does not extract money from the air. The tax revenue of the government is paid by individuals out of their incomes, no matter whether it be an excise tax, a customs duty, or an income tax. If, therefore, the government must have all the revenue raised by the present forms of taxation, it is obvious there can be no general reduction of taxation, and if the income tax be reduced there must be a corresponding increase in revenue from other forms of taxation.

The Institute does not appear to have made any suggestions with regard to filling the fiscal blank after the income tax had been reduced, but it is plain that it would have to be filled by an increase in taxes on consumption. The Institute apparently agrees with the financier who said that the best tax was one whose form most effectually disguised its nature, that is, one which hid from the people, who paid and what they paid. The income tax is plain, palpable; it clearly shows that the payer pays more in Canada than the income taxpayer in the United States, therefore it should be reduced and the taxes increased which do not reveal the actual amount paid by each individual. Capital is to be led to believe that profits are not affected by heavy indirect taxation, and the masses are to be led to believe that what the eye does not see in the shape of a tax bill, does not hurt the weekly wage; and both, apparently, are to be deceived with regard to the heavier per capita taxation in Canada as compared with the United States.

The necessity of both capital and population for this country is self-evident, but it is also important to know what we are going to do with both. The proposition of the Citizens' Research Institute is that the well-to-do shall be relieved of taxation at the expense of the not-well-to-do, that policy should be considered before equity. That is a proposition which should be rejected as soon as stated; its inhumanity condemns it. By all means let us have the utmost economy in government expenditure, and not a nickel of taxes imposed that is not demanded by the necessities of the country, but the taxes borne by the masses of the

people are already heavy enough, and the one element of justice in our fiscal system is too valuable to be sacrificed for a theory for which there is no valid evidence.

## The Wheat Pools

The history of the Canadian wheat pools to date is a story of the greatest marketing effort ever made by farmers. So great has been the interest in the pooling movement that The Guide has decided to publish a brief history of its origin and development, while the information is available. The first instalment appears in this issue.

The pooling system was in the atmosphere in this country for some time before it became an actuality. Now it is in operation in all three provinces, and upwards of 100,000,000 bushels of the 1924 wheat crop will be marketed by this method. The record of the Alberta pool in marketing 34,000,000 bushels of the 1923 wheat crop warranted the farmers of the other provinces in completing their organization. The three pools together now have sufficient volume of wheat under contract to demonstrate the economic value of the system. Approximately one-half the exportable surplus of this year's crop marketed through one channel must have a considerable effect in stabilizing the market.

Now that the pools are operating in all three provinces the system is facing the supreme test. The pool boards have displayed wisdom in establishing one central selling agency, and maintaining the closest co-operation between the three pools in every way. Three pools selling their grain separately, and in actual competition with each other, could not have resulted in the maximum benefit to the farmers. The benefits from an orderly system of merchandizing wheat are only possible when a large volume is marketed through one agency. The prospects are at present that with the fluctuating market the pool managers have on their hands a problem of the first magnitude to decide how and when best to sell the pooled wheat. It has always been held that the pooling system is not designed to hold a large volume of wheat in order to force prices upwards, but rather to market it steadily throughout the entire year in order to stabilize the market and bring to the producer the best return that world conditions will permit. Capable management on the part of the heads of the pools and loyal support on the part of the farmers are the essentials to success. The men who marketed the Alberta pool wheat last year are in charge of the central selling agency this year, and the indications are that contract holders fully appreciate the necessity of fulfilling their contracts.

Success in the marketing of wheat by the pooling system will undoubtedly be followed by the organization of pools for the marketing of other farm products. The operation of the cattle pool demonstrates the pooling system is a sound method of marketing cattle. Already plans are being developed for the organization of pools to market several other farm products. In the enthusiasm for pooling the fundamental advantages of the method should not be overlooked. Large volume through one selling agency, marketed in an orderly manner is the hope of the greatest benefits. More particularly is this true where it concerns those products which go to the export market. Several pools competing with each other in the sale of the same product in the same market cannot bring the best returns.



## This is a Queer World

It is stated on good authority that the gentleman who amuses a superficial world with the sayings and doings of Andy Gump, namely, Sidney Smith, has renewed his contract with the Chicago Tribune, which modestly calls itself the world's greatest newspaper. The contract calls for \$335,000 a year, or about \$6,440 a week, and is good for three years. This ought to help a lot in keeping the wolf from the door of the creator of Andy.

The closest competitor of Sidney Smith, in the purveying of profitable humor, is George McManus, who draws the comfortable subsistence allowance of \$4,000 a week for soothing the tired business man and others with the highly-amusing performances of Father, Maggie and Dinty Moore. There is one solitary editor in the whole wide world who draws a salary as large, and he is employed by the same institution as George.

Recently, two men battered each other around a roped ring for the edification of a large attendant crowd, and a much larger non-attendant crowd. For his services one man expected to get in the neighborhood of \$200,000 and the other expected to make \$100,000 out of his contribution towards the progress of civilization.

That's one side of the picture: here is another. A year or two ago the wage board of Australia made a thorough and complete investigation for the purpose of finding out what was a living wage for a family of five. They found it to be approximately \$27 a week. The figures were examined by the Commonwealth statistician, and he reported that if all the wealth produced annually in Australia, including all employers' profits, were divided equally among employees, it would not yield what the board had decided to be a living wage.

Similarly for England it has been calcu-

lated that if the total annual income of the country were distributed on the basis of what has been estimated to be a living wage, there would be barely enough to go round.

There is a problem here that is worth thinking about. In many countries in Europe they are trying to meet the situation by fixing wages according to the number that the wage has to support. This may work as a palliative, but the plain import of the figures is that the age is living beyond its income, and that there are too many who are merely distributors of the wealth that is actually created.

## A Bit of History

The first explanation—so far as we know—of the inglorious end of the famous Economic and Development Commission, is given in Mr. Kennedy's article on another page. It is worth recalling a little history regarding this body. In November, 1914, the chief officers of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association met with the Canadian Council of Agriculture in a two-day conference, in Winnipeg. It was the first, and, unfortunately, the last of such conferences. There was a free and frank discussion and the conference issued a unanimous report recognizing the unfavorable condition of agriculture. The report recommended the appointment of a Royal Commission by the Dominion government to investigate the agricultural problem, including such phases as the tariff, transportation, distribution, rural credit, etc. The commission was to be appointed immediately, and was to recommend measures to help towards a more prosperous agriculture.

The request for the Royal Commission was presented to the Borden government, but there was no result until October, 1915, when the Economic and Development Commission was appointed to make agriculture flourish. The personnel of that commission was as follows:

Hon. (now Sir) James Lougheed, Calgary, Conservative leader in the Senate, Lawyer and Capitalist.

S. J. B. Rolland, Montreal, Paper Manufacturer.

William Smith, Farmer, Conservative M.P. for South Ontario.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Calgary, Agricultural Superintendent, Canadian Pacific Railway, since deceased.

J. C. Watters, Ottawa, President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

William Farrell, Vancouver, Financier.

J. W. Flavell, Toronto, Capitalist.

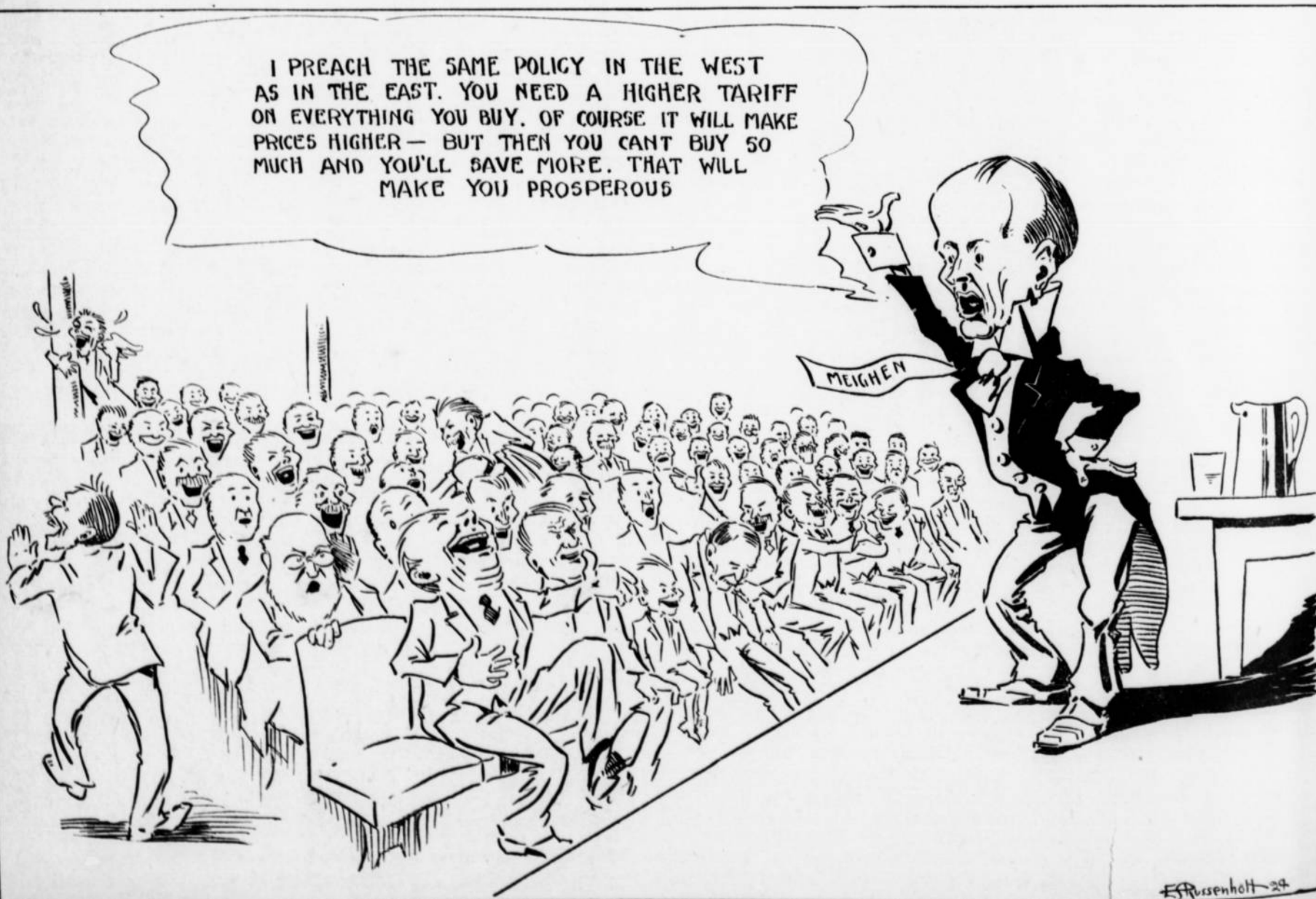
E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw, Farmer.

Senator W. B. Ross, Halifax, Capitalist and Gentleman Farmer.

The Secretary of the Commission was W. J. Black, former principal of Manitoba Agricultural College.

As expressed by The Guide at the time, the majority of the membership of the famous body was such as to preclude the very possibility of it accomplishing anything of importance for agriculture. The Guide's prediction proved correct. The Commission did some investigating, held some meetings, produced nothing, and died a natural death without even making a report. It was not the type of a commission that could be expected to help towards a solution of agricultural problems.

At the present time both the manufacturing and farming industries in Canada are suffering severely. Manufacturing is suffering principally because the farmers are not able to buy manufactured goods in the volume they used to, or would like to. The farmers' buying power is low because of the economic burden upon agriculture, world conditions and crop failures. The recovery of the farmers' buying power will automatically restore prosperity to the manufacturing industry—and nothing else will. This would be a good time for the manufacturers and farmers to reconsider their report of 1914, and see if it is not worth while to make another effort which might be more productive of beneficial results.



Bringing Cheer to the Western Farmer



# The Story of the Wheat Pools

THE story of co-operative enterprise among the farmers on this continent covers a long period of years and is a record of a prodigious expenditure of energy and hard-earned money with comparatively small returns. The greater part of this energy has been expended in connection with the handling of wheat, and not alone in the handling of it but in plans to stabilize the price and secure a more certain return for the producers. It has been said that the efforts to obtain a better system for the marketing of wheat, from the standpoint of the producers, exceed those made in connection with all other products of the farm, and inasmuch as wheat has been during the period the staple product

## Steps in the Process of Building Up in the Prairie Provinces the Greatest Wheat Marketing Agency in the World---By J. T. Hull

Washington Farmers' Union, at Spokane, in January 1920. This was a non-stock, non-profit co-operative marketing system with a seven-year contract, following the lines now familiar to the farmers of Western Canada. The contract was drawn up by Aaron Sapiro, and submitted by him to the convention. The model was the co-operative marketing system of the California fruit growers which was thus brought directly to the attention

contract prepared by the committee appointed in October. This contract was published in The Grain Growers' Guide, of December 15, and was explained and recommended to the conventions of the United Farmers of Alberta and Manitoba by Mr. Murray and was brought before the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Hon. George Langley. The contract followed the usual pooling plan and was for five years, but the committee was of the opinion that to ensure success for the pool there should be signed up at least 60 per cent. of the acreage under wheat in each of the three provinces. The council also appointed a special committee composed of one representative from each of the farmers' organizations represented on the council, and two from each of the commercial companies to proceed with the initial work of organizing a pool.

The proposals of the Canadian Council of Agriculture were accepted and endorsed by the conventions of all three organizations in the prairie provinces, and the council was urged to proceed with the plan and to bring into existence a pooling organization at the earliest possible date.

### Stewart-Riddell Report

On January 8, 1921, Premier Martin, of Saskatchewan, announced that his government was also deeply interested in the question of the co-operative marketing of wheat, and that it had appointed a committee composed of James Stewart, who had been president of the Canada Wheat Board, and F. W. Riddell, general manager of the Saskatchewan Elevator Company, to report upon the question of wheat marketing and to make proposals for a better marketing system. This committee reported in the following May and expressed itself favorably in connection with a co-operative marketing system, but supported a purely voluntary pool in place of one based upon a binding contract for a period of years.

### C.C.A. Pool Abandoned

Throughout 1921, the question of pooling was given considerable attention by farmers' organizations, but the federal election of that year was a diverting event, and the success of the farmers at the polls, giving them a strong voice in the federal parliament, led to revival of the demand for a federal wheat board. This revival was assisted by the report of the pool committee of the Council of Agriculture at the Council's meeting in December, of 1921. This report stated that the committee had held five meetings since its appointment in October, 1920,

each meeting of from two to three days duration. It had given considerable study to the whole question of the establishment of a wheat pool based on a five-year contract, covering a minimum of 60 per cent. of the acreage under wheat, and had found "that under existing conditions it will not be possible to secure such contracts assuring delivery to the pool for five years of all the wheat of farmers raising 60 per cent. of the total"; that it would be difficult to enforce such contracts even if they were secured and that they "cannot recommend that the original project be further prosecuted for the time being." The committee also stated that they had considered other plans for pools, but that on account of the expressed sentiment in Saskatchewan favoring the re-establishment of the Canada Wheat Board, they were not making any recommendations in connection with them.

### Demand for Wheat Board

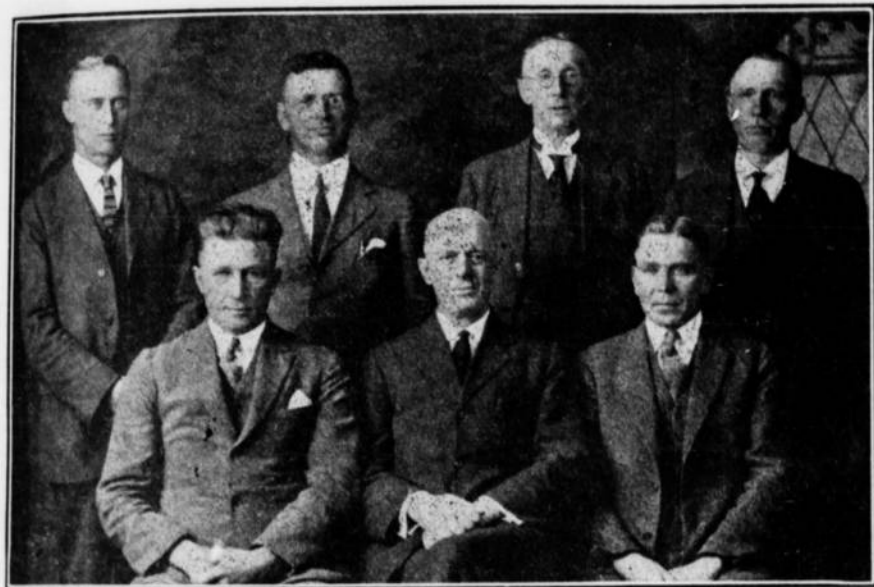
The council adopted the report of the committee and passed a resolution to the effect that the question of the re-establishment of the Canada Wheat Board to handle the crop of 1922 should be referred to the annual conventions of the farmers' organizations so that the farmers themselves might express their opinion on the question. The conventions all went on record as favoring the re-establishment of the Canada Wheat Board, and during 1922 a demand was made in parliament for legislation to re-establish the wheat board. Constitutional difficulties arose in connection with the matter, it being pointed out by the government's legal advisers that the board of 1919 was established under a special war measure, and that the federal government had no constitutional power to re-establish the board in ordinary circumstances. Eventually a way out of the difficulty was found by the method of concurrent legislation, that is, the federal government passed such legislation as was within its authority, leaving it for the provinces concerned to pass such supplementary legislation as was necessary to give the board a monopoly of wheat marketing, and providing that the provinces were to nominate the members of the board.

Special sessions of the legislatures were called in Alberta and Saskatchewan for the purpose of passing the required legislation, but Manitoba was passing through a political crisis and no action was taken in that province. Premier Dunning, of Saskatchewan, and Premier Greenfield, of Alberta, however, found it impossible to proceed with the organization of the pool without Manitoba, and it was decided to hold the matter over until the following year.

### Manitoba Bill Rejected

At the annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, in January,

Continued on Page 13



Directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool, 1924

Back Row, left to right—W. J. Jackman, Bremner, director for Edmonton District; R. N. Mangles, Youngstown, director for North Calgary; Lew Hutchinson, Camrose, director for Camrose; C. C. Jensen, Magrath, director for Lethbridge.  
Front Row—Ben Plumer, director for South Calgary; H. W. Wood (chairman), Carstairs, director for Red Deer; O. L. McPherson, M.L.A., Vulcan, director for Claresholm.

of the farm it is not surprising that there should have been a concentration on wheat marketing.

The pooling movement grew out of the experience of fixed prices for wheat established by several governments during the war, and it is not confined to this continent. In the United States it was simply an extension of the plan that had been adopted by the fruit growers of California, who in turn built upon the Danish co-operative marketing system. In Australia it followed the government monopoly of wheat marketing made necessary by the war and in Canada it grew immediately out of the wheat board of 1919. The foundation however of the whole movement is the Danish system, and it has become world-wide, because it is acutely felt that the great desideratum in agricultural prices is stability.

In many countries the heavy fall in agricultural prices which took place in 1920, gave great concern to the respective governments and the resultant condition of agriculture in these countries has been the subject of considerable investigation by specially appointed bodies of economic experts. In every case these investigations have pointed to the great desirability of stabilizing prices of agricultural products as far as ever possible and to the development of co-operative marketing as the supreme hope of agriculture everywhere. Thus it has come about that during the last few years the co-operative marketing of farm produce has received a great stimulus in all parts of the world and in this important movement, the farmers of the Canadian prairie provinces, who had already achieved a place in the front rank of agricultural co-operation through their commercial companies the United Grain Growers Limited and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, have taken the most prominent place.

### The First Pool Proposal

The first suggestion of a wheat pooling system on this continent was laid before the annual convention of the

of those who were seeking for a better wheat marketing system.

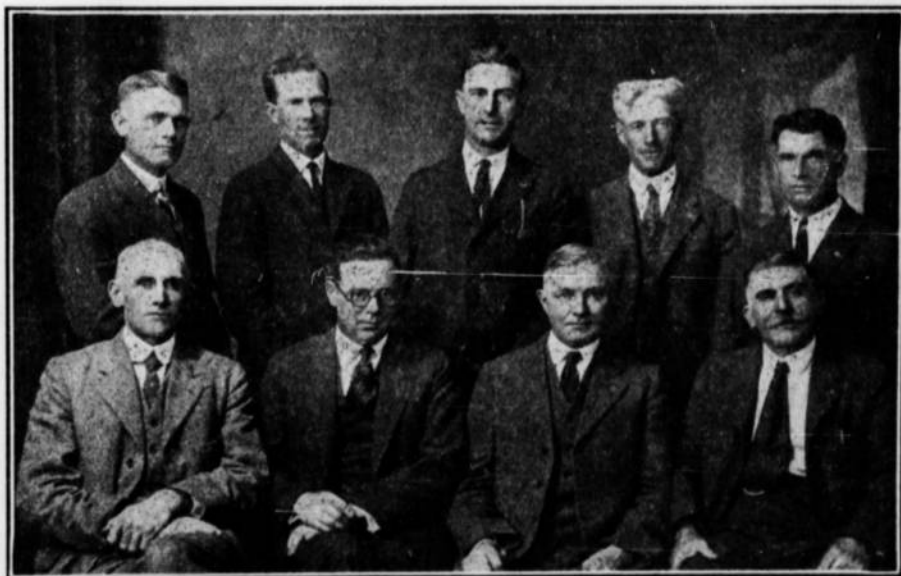
In the spring of 1920, The Guide sent a member of its staff, R. D. Colquette, to investigate the system of co-operative marketing in California, and in The Guide of April 28, 1920, Mr. Colquette explained the Californian plan, following this article with one on May 5, in which he dealt with the wheat pool proposals of the Washington Farmers' Union and published the first draft wheat pooling contract. At that time the attention of the Canadian farmers was still directed toward securing a continuance of the wheat board but the announcement of the government, through Sir George E. Foster in July, 1920, that it had been definitely decided to discontinue the wheat board and restore the open market for the handling of the 1920 crop, served to stimulate interest in a voluntary co-operative marketing system.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture, at a meeting in July, passed a resolution asking for continuance of the wheat board, and at a meeting in the following October, the resolution was re-affirmed. It had become apparent however, that there was little hope of the government heeding the demand for the wheat board, and the council at the October meeting gave considerable attention to the plan for a voluntary co-operative wheat marketing agency, which was outlined and recommended to the council by J. R. Murray of the United Grain Growers.

The council appointed a committee of three to go into the question and report at the next meeting of the council. This committee consisted of H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta; F. W. Riddell, of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and J. R. Murray, of the United Grain Growers Limited.

### C.C.A. Proposes Pool

The Canadian Council of Agriculture met again on December 7, 8 and 9, and spent nearly two days in discussing suggestions for the wheat pool and a draft



Board of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, 1924

Back Row, left to right—W. G. Weir, Rosebank; J. A. Carlson, Roblin; F. W. Ransom, secretary-treasurer, Mountsides; W. G. A. Gourlay, Dauphin; A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood.  
Front Row—S. Gellie, Harmsworth; R. W. Mahoney, manager; C. H. Burnell, president, Oakville; R. F. Chapman, vice-president, Ninga.



# Co-operators Step on the Gas

THE history of Western Canada, as a certain well-remembered Roman once declared of his fairest province, is divided into three parts. We make our division into three periods, before, during the course of, and after the war. And so far as co-operative marketing is concerned, the events of the last interval completely overshadow in importance the advance made in the other two.

At the end of the first period we were pottering away with isolated co-operative retail stores, all living precariously in the shadow of some local merchants' displeasure.

The war taught us to organize on a larger scale during the second period, but we were more concerned with state socialism in the form of a wheat board, than in any brand of voluntary co-operation. And we didn't get anywhere with it except to bring upon ourselves the charge of fostering ideas dangerous to society.

Measure the distance covered since then! The establishment of the wheat pool is the one monumental achievement. But you can't measure progress by that alone. You can't turn a fiery evangel like Sapiro loose on the country, you can't have trusted farm leaders in every province forgetting seed-time and harvest to marshal their forces, you can't have every constructive agency in the country boosting co-operation, and expect that farmers are going to stop when they have the selling of one commodity organized. The events leading up to the successful establishment of the wheat pool provided the stimulus for a general advance in co-operative organization.

Last year saw the establishment of a cattle pool, made more genuinely co-operative in July of this year. Co-operative marketing of poultry was commenced and has spread like wild fire through the prairie provinces within the last two years. Egg pools of considerable magnitude are now at work in two provinces. Alberta dairymen are now working on plans to distribute their milk and milk products collectively. Southern Alberta already sells her timothy hay and alfalfa seed co-operatively. It is only a matter of time before all the principal commodities leaving western farms will pass through the hands of marketing agencies owned and controlled by producers.

That's a sort of bird's-eye view of the steep trail up which we have come. Let's get a close-up. It will give us a better idea of the rocks in the road, the trails to right and left, and the landmarks between us and the horizon.

Around Mirror, Alta., one traverses a beautiful mixed farming country—a soil lighter than the average, rolling topography, and an abundance of water and natural shelter for cattle.

## Made Start Since War

Up till 1920 the stock in this country-side was sold to drovers, some of them local men doing a spasmodic business throughout the year, others from the south, descending on the country in the fall, perhaps never again returning.

It is to the credit of the livestock producers hereabouts that they knew of the merits of co-opera-

## Review of the Progress of Co-operation in Prairie Provinces Shows that it is Moving at an Accelerated Pace---Buffalo Lake Shippers' Association Provides Examples---Looking Forward to Province-wide Organization---By P. M. Abel

tion long before 1920, and tried on several occasions to get shipping associations started. But till that year every attempt came to naught. Out of the ashes of these failures has risen something far beyond what the limited ideas of 1920 envisioned. Nine livestock shipping locals have been founded in this territory, bounded by Ferintosh and Clive, on the north, and the Red Deer river on the south. Last year these nine grouped themselves into a more powerful body, the Buffalo Lake Shippers' Association, which had a turnover of \$150,000 in its first business year. And while this is being written, the Buffalo Lake Association is one of the prime movers to federate in a bolder enterprise all the livestock shipping associations in Alberta.

Observe the course of U.F.A. affairs in the same time! Prior to the birth of these shipping associations, U.F.A. locals were few and membership was at a low ebb. Fred McDonald and others in this community share the notion that economic strength and social enlightenment go hand in hand. They deemed it wise, in order to tie shipping association and U.F.A. close together, to make shippers dig up cash to keep up their U.F.A. memberships. Fees come off the first check for livestock shipped through the association if they can't be obtained in any other way. Consequence is all the locals have paid-up memberships of from 30 to 100, and some new locals have been founded.

In 1920 they had a membership of seven at Mirror. You know what a meeting means in a local of that size—a familiar ring around the box stove, with speeches beginning: "I remember when Old Bill Logan," or "I see by the Eye Opener." Today they have a membership of 50, and a pretty keen appreciation of the responsibilities of a local of that size.

## Get Big Bulk of Trade

In the three years following the successful establishment of the first shipping local, co-operative marketing rapidly won its way into popularity around Buffalo Lake. At Mirror, the local shipping association was getting 90 per cent. of the outgoing livestock before the federation of locals into the larger unit. The itinerant drover lost out quickly and completely. One of the local drovers, also a farmer, is now numbered among the staunchest supporters of the shipping association and signed the contract.

About this contract. All these nine locals followed the usual practice of making up car loads over the telephone a few days

prior to shipping. If John Smith got sore because his half-bred Holsteins sent in with the previous shipment did not bring export prices, there was nothing to prevent him from shipping alone, and the loss of his co-operation might mean failure to make up a car load. In a district where there is a generous sprinkling of John Smiths, and plenty of magpie steers, the future of a shipping association is never very secure.

Now the Buffalo Lake country has less than its share of either, but the best of men may become this kind of John Smith under the spur of disappointment, and a steer doesn't have to be spotted in order to be a very common kind of critter. So the local leaders conceived the idea of tying up all livestock producers with a contract. The owners of the stock had nothing to lose and the association had everything to gain. The banding together of the various locals into the larger association provided the occasion for adopting the contract plan.

One hundred farmers attended the meeting at Mirror when the contract idea was first broached, and opinion was almost unanimously in favor of it from the start. Before the year was over, 95 per cent. of the stock produced about this town was under contract. Manager Fred McDonald estimates roughly that 75 per cent. of the stock shipped from the other railway points in the Buffalo Lake country is now under contract.

## First to Contract Cattle

This is the first association of its kind coming to the writer's attention, which binds its members to ship cattle, sheep and swine. Other associations run hog pools, leaving the cattle business on the old basis, but at Mirror every cloven hoof raised by the 550 contracting parties goes through the hands of the co-operative, provision being made, of course, for local sale.

"The organization of the bigger unit has enabled us to tackle another unbusiness-like practice," said Mr. McDonald. "Everyone familiar with the livestock trade in Western Canada has considered the economic waste involved in hauling feeder cattle to market and then hauling them out to be finished, often within a few miles of where they originated. Cattle are both produced and finished in this district, and so it is quite noticeable.

"We try to bring the two parties together to save rail and stock yards expenses for them. It isn't easy. It's human nature for producers to over-value

their cattle, and the poorer the cattle, the more certain is the owner to over-value. Even when we come to an agreement as to what the beasts are likely to bring at the stock yards, we have to settle as to who is entitled to the saving effected by local sale. It has always been my view that grower and feeder should share alike. I'm free to confess that we haven't been able to bring about local sale in every case. Buyers and sellers have both been willing to pay in order to prove that our judgment was wrong."

## How the Contract Works

The Buffalo Lake Shippers' contracts run for one year and continuously thereafter, subject to cancellation on 30 days' notice. "So far, our contract signers have stuck fast," said Mr. McDonald. "Packers have been trying to buy our stock locally, offering to within 25 cents of Calgary prices. We put it up to our people that an organization which can bring about a state of affairs like that is worth sticking to. Our fellows know well enough that further down the line, where there is no co-operative, the same packers are offering \$1.25 under Calgary prices."

There is no pooling. The identity of each man's stock is preserved, and he receives exactly what it fetches at market, minus handling charges. On the 138 cars of stock which have passed through their hands in the last ten months, handling charges have been 48.1 cents per hundredweight, including freight and all other expenses.

"We have made quite a study of shrinkage, continued the manager, "and have undoubtedly saved our members money on this score. I have no doubt but what drovers, in times gone by, suffered heavy shrink and had to take it out of producers. With us, under the old system, it was no uncommon thing to have a shrink of 100 pounds between here and the nearest stock yards. Since we changed our procedure we frequently hold our home weights, and even get an increase. One load we sent to Edmonton weighed out 500 pounds over the scale reading at Mirror. Our plan is to have stock travel relatively empty. We get our cattle in to the local shipping point the night before they go on the cars. That night they get hay but no grain. On the morning of loading they go hungry and get no water. Shipping short distances like Calgary and Edmonton, their next feed and drink is at the stock yards. Some of our members regard this plan dubiously, but one trial convinces; it produces results."

## The Provincial Pool

The subject that is in the foreground in Alberta livestock circles is the proposed union of co-operative shipping locals into a provincial pool. The situation is complicated somewhat by the formation of the U.G.G. pool last year. There certainly is not room for two pools in one province. Indeed, the experience of the U.G.G. makes it problematical if there

Continued on Page 18



An Alberta girl among the grunterns on a High River Farm



## Acids in Stomach Cause Indigestion

Create Gas, Sourness and Pain  
How To Treat

Medical authorities states that nearly nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble, indigestion, sourness, burning, gas, bloating, nausea, etc., are due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach and not as some believe to a lack of digestive juices. The delicate stomach lining is irritated, digestion is delayed and food sours, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

Artificial digestents are not needed in such cases and may do real harm. Try laying aside all digestive aids and instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and is the most efficient form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Medicine Man as Manager

Drastic Reform Demanded for a National Scandal—

By Howard Angus Kennedy

THE revelations of scandal in the management of a neighboring country's affairs have excited a pitying interest in Canada. But what about the chronic scandal in the management of our own affairs? This calls for action, if we hope to escape from our present stagnation.

I have taken the responsibility of bringing to light the most damning document ever presented to the federal cabinet of Canada by one of its own members. It can no longer be suppressed. It solemnly declares that our lack of progress is entirely due to the "stagnating methods" employed in



Spell-binder good at this

the management of the great business departments of our government.

These are not the words of some wild revolutionist. I quote them from the deliberate judgment of a Conservative statesman, reporting the result of an investigation carried out by a highly conservative commission, of which he was chairman.

The abrupt and mysterious ending of that "Economic and Development Commission" may be remembered. Your readers are vitally interested in the explanation of the mystery. The commission was appointed by the government as long ago as 1915, to investigate our lack of progress, the deficiency of rural population, the inadequate profits of agriculture, and other grave national defects.

### Lougheed's Ultimatum

At a meeting of the cabinet in 1916, the chairman of the commission, Sir James Lougheed, presented what was not so much a report as an ultimatum to his fellow ministers. In this he used the words I have quoted. No business organization, this document declared, would for a moment tolerate the continuance of our stagnating departmental methods. Under this system, he said, the minister of each department is "in the very nature of things charged with keeping his department largely in touch with the political fortunes of his party."

That is notoriously true, and constitutes a scandal of the worst kind. The minister, as a political chief, has to please his partisans, and the keener their partisanship, the more he tries to keep them pleased. But as the manager of a department, with a salary paid by the whole country, his plain duty is to disregard all party considerations. The cleverest circus performer cannot ride two horses running opposite ways.

In other words, Canada is still under Medicine Man rule. The Medicine Man was the spell-binder of his tribe. By

his cries and gesticulations he hypnotized the tribesmen into a belief that he alone could bring prosperity—that in him alone was concentrated the wisdom of the tribe.

The Medicine Man has not changed his nature with his hat. Our spell-binders have discarded the feather head-dress; but the arts by which they win elections and ministerial positions are still those of the noise-maker, the clever word-spinner, the dresser and dissembler of facts, the campaign strategist. After winning an election, if they simply went on fighting battles of wind in parliament and making us pay them salaries for eloquence, we might possibly be content with the trifle of amusement and instruction we get for our money. But the monstrous part of the system is that it allows these chieftains, simply on account of their success in a party fight, to seize the management of our most complicated business undertakings. These businesses demand sober qualities of a totally different kind, in which a partisan chief is generally and naturally deficient—absolute impartiality, careful regard to facts, and subordination to reason, with special training and experience.

### Death of Initiative

Sir James went on to expose a second scandal, largely caused by the first. Among the officials under a minister's command, no matter how capable they



Spell-binder no good at this

may be, "initiative is not encouraged, constructive ability is not given full play, and aggressive methods are at variance with the traditions of the departments."

The commissioners, their chairman announced, regarded it as "fundamental" that the government should at once promise to adopt machinery through which the commission's objects could be efficiently carried out. It was "absolutely indispensable" that the working out of these subjects should be entrusted to "active and permanent commissions specially organized for that purpose," appointed for, say, ten years.

Four such commissions, of not more than three members each, were recommended. They were to take charge of (1) immigration and colonization, (2) agriculture, (3) trade, and (4) the development of our natural resources. Each commission "could be attached to the department cognate with the subject," but "should be charged with the same responsibility and given the same freedom of action that a business

Continued on Page 10



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# Radio-Telephony

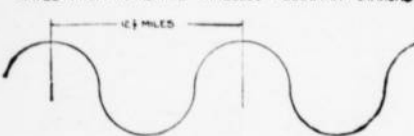
*What is Meant by Wave-Length and How Differences in Length Permits of  
Tuning In on a Number of Stations—By W. B. Cartmel.*

(Copyright)

**I**N a recent issue I showed that in the reception of radio, waves sent out through the ether from the transmitting station cause currents to flow in receiving aerial or antenna. I would like to emphasize the thought in regard to the nature of these waves. We have seen that waves coming to us from the sun give us light and heat. The only difference between light waves and the waves used in radio is a difference of wave-length. Sound waves, on the other hand, are merely vibrations in the air, while light waves and electric waves are vibrations in the ether. Light waves are exceedingly small, being about one thousand million times shorter in wave-length than the waves used in broadcasting.

By wave-length we mean the distance from the crest of one wave to the crest of the next one. Wave-lengths are measured in meters. The meter is an international measure of length, a little longer than one yard, being exactly 39.37 inches or 3 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches more than one yard. Trans-atlantic wireless telegraph stations and other long distance wireless stations operate on very long wave-lengths, some of them using wave-lengths as great as 20,000 meters or more. When we remember that one mile is equal to about 1,600 meters, we see that a wave-length of 20,000 meters,

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means roughly a wave-length of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, so that the distance from the crest of one wave to the crest of the very next wave is approximately 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Some trans-atlantic stations operate on wave-lengths as low as 4,000 meters, or roughly 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Time signals are sent out from the United States station at Arlington on a wave-length of 2,600 meters or about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Ships usually communicate on a wave-length of 600 meters. The wave-lengths just referred to are all for wireless telegraphy. Broadcasting stations that send out concerts and other programs each have a different wave-length assigned to them on which they are expected to operate; this wave-length may be from 220 to 550 meters. Amateurs are permitted to transmit in Canada on wave-lengths from 150 to 225 meters.

### Permits Selection of Station

It will be seen from the above that radio-telephony and wireless telegraphy are transmitted on a great many different wave-lengths. It is this difference in wave-length which permits us to tune out one station and tune in another. The ordinary receiving set used for receiving broadcasting is usually not adapted for receiving long wave-length wireless telegraphy, in fact, these sets are ordinarily made to tune in stations from 200 to 600 meters. Such a set will not tune in stations of a thousand meters or more at all. We see, therefore, that when there is considerable difference in wave-length it is an easy matter with any set to tune out one of the stations and tune the other one in. When, however, we come to consider fine tuning we find that sets differ very greatly in their capability for tuning in one station so sharply that other stations on wave-lengths not greatly different than this one will not come in on the set.

People using home-made sets or the cheaper kind of sets that are on the market, often experience great difficulty in separating one station from another.

With a fairly well designed set it should be possible to listen to any Canadian station and cut out any other if both are operating together, although it is not always easy to do this in the case of the American stations, because there are so many of them. In providing different wave-lengths for so many stations within the wave-length range between 220 and 550 meters it was found necessary in the United States to assign wave-lengths very close together, which makes it more difficult to separate the stations. So far we have only considered the separation of two distant stations which have nearly the same wave-length. When we come to consider picking up a distant station while a local station of nearly the same wave-length in broadcasting the matter becomes even more difficult, because it is evidently very difficult to tune out the strong local station when the set is put into a sufficiently sensitive condition to pick up faint distant stations.

With a very poorly designed set it is impossible to pick up distant stations at all when the local stations are broadcasting, while on the other hand sets may be so designed as to pick up distant stations that are very closely on the same wave-length as the local station in operation. For instance, listening in Montreal with a very well designed set, I have been able to pick up station WBZ on 337 meters, while stations CHYC was operating locally on 341 meters. The selectivity of this set was so great that it was possible to cut out the local station entirely and receive the distant station very loudly, although the wave-length difference between these two stations is only four meters. It is becoming generally recognized that one of the most important features in a receiving set is this feature of selectivity or the ability to tune out the undesired station and bring in the one you wish for.

## Medicine Man as Manager

Continued from Page 9

organization would feel it incumbent to apply in analogous cases," and (note this) they should be judged by the results they achieved. The four chairmen might form "a central committee or qualified executive," meeting at short intervals to promote "co-ordination, co-operation and other aggressive and promotive work."

### Government Declined Proposal

To clinch matters, the government was notified that, unless it adopted some policy of the kind advised, it would be quite useless for the commission to go on with its work. That is, the commission would strike.

The government refused to undertake the drastic reforms thus declared to be essential, and accordingly the commission never met again. It "vanished, leaving no trace." But the necessity of that reform is even more overwhelmingly clear today than it was then.

This is not in the least a party question. Of course, there are party men who are personally interested in the old system. But in all parties there are growing numbers who see this system to be not only evil, but fatal to all hope of Canada's escape from a muddy backwoods trail to a modern speedway.

We want no dictatorship in Canada. Parliament must remain supreme in the last resort, whatever powers we entrust to those chosen to manage our business on account of their special capacity for the task. But this country certainly cannot consent, for the sake of the few who profit by an obsolete and paralyzing system, to crawl from year to year at the pace of a senile tortoise or centenarian snail.

NOTE.—The author of the above article is author of *The Story of Canada*, *The New Canada* and *The New Canadians*, formerly editor of the *London Times Weekly*, and writer for the *Economic and Development Commission* of 1916, as well as a farmer at Lacombe, Alta.

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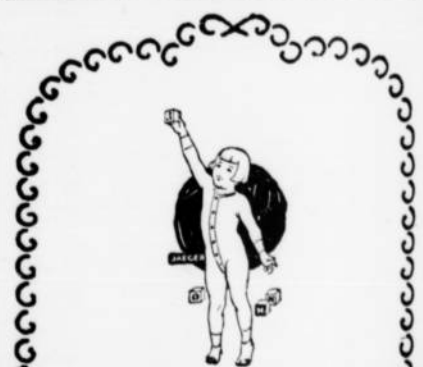


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# The Twenty-First Burr

By Victor Lauriston  
(Continued from Last Week)

## CHAPTER XX The Road of Tears

THERE was nothing for it but the long railroad journey back to Grimsby.

To Laura Winright, the Niagara Escarpment when again she saw it suggested the relentless destiny that had first brought her father face to face with Lucile Meloche, and thereafter had pursued him to his death. It overhung her like the imminent disclosures she sought. What was it Mrs. Villard had concealed from them? Why had she concealed it? Was it through pity for Lucile Meloche, or through pity for Laura Winright? How, anyway, could they persuade the woman to tell? Might it not be better, even now, to let her keep her secret?

Thus Laura debated, trudging moodily along the Stone Road.

"Smile," urged the nurse, "Smile, for Heaven's sake."

At the grey-stone cottage the maid eyed them curiously, took their cards, and brought back a decidedly negative shake of the head.

"Mrs. Villard is lying down. She cannot see anyone."

Glory warmed the maid with her demurest smile.

"She's not ill, surely! I'm so sorry. Laura"—she turned to her companion—"it wouldn't do for us to go away without telling Mrs. Villard, would it? Tell her," she added to the maid, "that—or, wait, please—"

With a little pencil she scribbled a few words on the back of her card:

"We have seen Pat Burnville."

"I can't go away till Mrs. Villard has read that," she told the maid. "But tell her, please, that we don't insist on seeing her."

The girl, returning presently, ushered them into the sitting-room.

Then Mrs. Villard came. Laura fancied the lawyer's widow had aged since their last visit. The kindly face was now cold and unsmiling; yet there was warm expectancy in the eyes.

"You found him soon." She did not stop for polite parley. "And—he told you—?" She remembered herself. "Sit down, please. You must excuse me, but I'm really interested, even though I didn't want you to go probing into these things." Her eyes questioned the nurse.

"He told us a little," began Glory, "but—"

"The child?"

"No. He declared he knew nothing as to the child."

Disappointment shadowed the dark eyes. "You'll think it queer of me to be so interested in what's no concern of mine," she apologized. "But you, Miss Winright, were so interested yourself!"

Glory silently handed her Pat Burnville's slip of paper. At sight of the handwriting, Mrs. Villard seemed to stiffen.

"It is his writing," she commented oddly. "Pat Burnville's writing."

"He said," pursued Glory, "that you could tell us the entire story of Lucile Meloche."

"I!"

She turned on Laura a tragic smile. "Dear girl," she urged, "cannot you let the past alone? It holds nothing but sorrow. It will do you no good to know."

"So Pat Burnville was right?" flashed the nurse.

Mrs. Villard looked down.

"Yes," she at last faltered. "He was right. I do know."

"And"—Glory's tone grew very gentle—"you'll help us, Mrs. Villard—you'll tell us everything?"

She must right then have felt her handicaps. She was not a man like Burnville, she was not a detective as Burnville was. He could use influences that were not hers. She must plead where he might even dare threaten. If this woman refused to tell, she had no means to make her tell.

Mrs. Villard sat a long time deliberating.

"I have said it is better to let the past lie in its grave," she protested.

"I can see the harm. I have tried to put away all thought of telling; I see no good in telling. But—who knows?"

She gave a queer little shrug of her shoulder.

"At least you'll answer questions?" pleaded Laura Winright.

The dark eyes shone.

"Yes, Miss Winright, I'll do that for you. I'll answer questions, Miss Adair."

Her manner was nervously excited.

"Mr. Villard was a lawyer, Miss Adair. You shall be a lawyer and I a witness—a hostile witness, I warn you, but a witness in the box, sworn to tell the truth. So far as you can secure it"—

her glance was a challenge—"you are to have the truth . . ."

Laura started. This was another than the kindly, tearful woman who had pleaded with her to give up her dogged search. This woman was under stress of emotions that Laura Winright could not fathom. She had been brooding; she had been threshing out this problem in her own soul; her broodings had brought her to no decision, yet had lifted her out of herself.

" . . . And you must go in an hour," she concluded, crying out shrilly.

Glory leaned forward.

"That will suit me, Mrs. Villard. Now, if you will tell your story—"

Challenge gleamed in the dark eyes.

"No. You must fight for it."

Glory shrugged her shoulders.

"Lucile Meloche was a foreigner?"

"Yes."

"Spanish?"

"No. French." Mrs. Villard had guarded herself in monosyllables; now she tried to guard herself by answering more than was asked, as a shrewd witness will. "Not a desirable woman. An actress, you know. Oh, I make no apologies for her—"

Laura started. This woman, then, defended her father, even as Pat Burnville had assailed him.

"You knew her personally?"

Mrs. Villard studied.

"Can I say it to my credit? You know, a lawyer's wife meets many of his clients with whom she is not pleased to associate. And I have been a lawyer's wife; and Mr. Villard defended this suit against Lucile Meloche. You see?"

"She was a native of France?"

Mrs. Villard showed relief.

"No."

"Yet French? A French-Canadian?"

"Daughter of a French officer."

Glory's look demanded more. "A native of one of the worst countries in the world, Miss Adair. Do you know of Cayenne? Americans often call it French Guinea. At that time there was a penal settlement. The father of Lucile Meloche was an officer there; her mother the daughter of a man who traded with the Caribs up the river Maroni—"

Glory's quick forefinger dipped into her palm, a way she had of emphasizing a mental note.

"Caribs," she repeated. "A cruel, barbarous tribe, cannibals sometimes? So Lucile Meloche grew up in Cayenne, which, you tell me"—she smiled—"is not the garden of Eden. Yet Lucile Meloche, thirty years ago, was in New York?"

"Her father was unfortunate. He left the army."

"Cashiered?"

Mrs. Villard shrugged her shoulders, but stiffly.

"He was—I am told he was a brave man. Why should I sully his memory?"

"He came to New York?"

"To Salem. It was still a great port in those days. He intended to make his fortune but—"

"He failed?"

"He died—so I am told," she qualified. "That was thirty years ago. Lucile was then about twenty."

"And beautiful?" whispered Laura, visioning the face of the picture.

"As to that—" Again the queer shrug completed the sentence. "She became an actress."

"It was then she met Mr. Winright?"

The witness nodded assent. Glory Adair, Laura realized, was painfully

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feeling her way for an opening. Mrs. Villard hastened to qualify.

"I called myself a witness," she said. "Yet you cannot expect me to speak of first hand knowledge. My husband, you see, was lawyer in the divorce proceedings. It naturally follows"—her tone was studiously impersonal—"that what a lawyer's wife learns of his cases is information gained at second hand, and, therefore, does not constitute evidence in a court of law. She speaks at a greater distance than an actual participant. Her memory of what she learns is apt to grow dim—yes, very dim."

Glory disregarded her.

"They fell in love?"

"I have reason to believe she loved him very much."

"Yet within two years he sued for divorce."

The woman studied.

"It is a very strange world, Miss Adair. Are any two people cast in identical mould? No. There was the difference in race. Then she had the southern temper; those born under the tropics are quick to anger, I have heard say. He had ambitions: she was a drag, as he saw it. Then, too, in those days the woman who had been an actress lived always under a cloud. Yet if he had not loved her at least a little, what he heard would not have hurt him. And if she had not cared,

her heart would not have broken. What could she do? Poor—friendless—alone—and he—"

"He was wealthy?"

The witness shook her head.

"Just well to do—his parents, I mean."

"You knew them?"

"No. This all happened, you see, before I married Mr. Villard, and about the time of the divorce they died."

"He had a brother?" Glory's questions were coming quick and fast.

"Yes—somewhere in the west, I think."

"Did you know him?"

"Not then."

"Afterward?"

"I—I heard of him, afterward."

"Was there hard feeling between the brothers?"

Laura fancied she caught the drift of this questioning.

The brother, Harold, might have been the mysterious visitor to Adam Winright; might have come back again and again to demand the price of silence. With bated breath she awaited the woman's answer.

"No."

The tone was positive.

"On what grounds was the suit?"

"Incompatibility."

Thus far the testimony merely corroborated what they knew, and pieced together a little more neatly the story of

the old letters and Pat Burnville's chance hints.

"Now, was there another man in the case?"

"No."

The answer was emphatic. Its emphasis startled Laura. Again came the tap of the forefinger into Glory's palm. She was putting away another mental note.

"Where did Pat Burnville come in?"

"Afterward. He had been an actor, and was married. He did not know Lucile Meloche till after her husband left her; then he befriended her and her child. He wanted to take the boy into his own home, such as it was."

"I see," mused Glory, disappointedly. "Did he get the child?"

"Not then."

"Or at any time?"

Mrs. Villard hesitated.

"I do not know."

"You suspect him?"

Again the shrug of the shoulders. "Lucile Meloche suspected him."

Glory deliberated. Her next question she put very slowly.

"After the divorce, this woman wrote to her husband?"

Mrs. Villard's hands trembled; her lips tightened to a line. Then, "Poor thing," she murmured. "You must remember—"

"She wrote to her husband?"

"One letter."

"And its purport was—what?"

Glory knew; and Laura was well aware that Glory merely tested the witness.

"A very foolish letter, I understand," Mrs. Villard seemed pleading the cause of the discarded wife. "Even the oldest and wisest of us say things we do not mean. She was young and impetuous, remember—hot tempered—and—yes, she had suffered. Suffered!" She dwelt on the word. "It was a foolish letter—a wicked letter—yet—"

"Justified?"

"No, not justified." Glory's look insisted. "She wrote—oh, well, she wrote she would train her son—his son—to execute vengeance—"

Her rigid face softened suddenly into a warm smile.

"Ah, dear!"—her words were for the younger girl—"love makes us do foolish things, sometimes—yes, and wicked things. That was foolish and wicked. Yes, and vain—is not vengeance in the hands of God?"

The smile vanished as quickly as it had come. The dark eyes saw, not the two watchers, but a terrifying vision.

"Afterward, she lay ill in the hospital, and, when they thought her dying, her boy—he who was to have wrought vengeance—he was taken away—and—"

Emotional Laura wiped her eyes. Mrs. Villard turned to her.

"You have a kind heart, Miss Winright. I love you for it!" Rising, she drew near, imperious no longer. "Will you let me kiss you?"

Laura flung her arms about her; then flushed, abashed at her own impulse.

Glory Adair, her mind intent on the time-limit, intervened.

"Lucile Meloche believed that Pat Burnville had spirited away the child?"

"She suspected. She never knew. Now Pat Burnville denied; again, he refused to say. No one seemed to know. Perhaps—perhaps the baby died while she lay sick—"

Her look grew grim and hard.

"A punishment, I suppose, for her wickedness. Only, it was not all her punishment. There is one thing more—just one—"

She rose, and went to a little writing-desk in the corner of the room. She moved very softly, gliding rather than walking. Laura's wondering gaze followed her.

She turned at last.

"The other day I told you all the papers in the Winright case were destroyed, and they were, but—I still have this—"

She handed Glory a newspaper clipping.

"Read it, if you wish," she whispered. "I—I would rather not—"

The clipping was faded yellow. No date showed; Glory's quick scrutiny found here and there a turned letter, hint to her keen mind that the paper was printed before typesetting machines were common. "That must be Detroit,"

commented Laura when they had read a few lines.

The headline was inconspicuous:

#### DROWNED MAN IDENTIFIED

The body washed ashore at Bois Blanc on Tuesday was this morning identified by Adam Winright, shipping clerk of the Annisford store, as that of his brother, Harold Winright of Niagara Falls, N.Y.

The unfortunate young man was expected here this week to accompany Mr. Winright on a hunting trip to Northern Michigan. He is thought to be the same man reported to have jumped overboard from the passenger steamer Darius Cole.

The body was so badly disfigured that it could be identified only by a ring the man wore. Mr. Winright was completely overcome by the shock.

Dry as dust the item; dry as the dust on laid-away clippings of twenty-eight years ago; just such uninspired writing as one finds in a newspaper any and every day.

Glory laid down the clipping.

Laura gazed at her with shining eyes. Involuntarily they both turned to the woman, who sat with face averted.

"Mrs. Villard."

There were tears in the woman's eyes.

"Mrs. Villard"—Laura's hopes were bounding—"the man who married and divorced Lucile Meloche was—?"

"Harold Winright?" questioned Glory.

"Yes."

In Mrs. Villard's tone was no surprise.

"Harold Winright!" wonderingly repeated Laura, as yet not comprehending all this meant to her. Some words of Pat Burnville rang in her memory. "The scoundrel—the black sheep—Harold Winright—"

Mrs. Villard whirled on her.

"No," she cried, fiercely. "You must not call him that!"

Glory restrained her.

"Laura is only repeating what Pat Burnville said. Go on, Mrs. Villard."

"There is nothing more to tell."

"There is one thing you have not told us," urged Glory. "Listen! When Lucile Meloche lay in the hospital, delirious, she kept counting—one—two—three—four—"

Like a tolling bell her sweet voice rang out the numbers.

"—five—six—seven—eight—nine—ten—eleven—twelve—thirteen—fourteen—fifteen—sixteen—"

Mrs. Villard's face was ashen. She sank into a chair.

"—seventeen—eighteen—nineteen—twenty—"

"No, no, my God!"

Staggering to her feet, her shrill cry caught the words from Glory's lips.

She stood an instant, blinking, as one suddenly come into light.

"May God forgive me!" she muttered.

"No"—determinedly—"I cannot tell. I will not tell."

Glory looked her full in the eyes.

"At twenty-one, her boy would be a man, and—then he would strike? After waiting till Harold Winright had won to the pinnacle of success—had achieved the ambitions on which Lucile Meloche was a drag—then—then—he would strike—?"

The woman moved her dry lips, but found no answer.

"Then—at twenty-one—he would strike?" insisted Glory.

"She repented," faltered Mrs. Villard. "She lost him—the man she loved—she lost her son—she trod the road of tears alone—and—the blow never fell—"

One thought was uppermost in Laura's mind.

"I imagined it was my own father," she muttered. "But—it was Harold Winright—it was Harold Winright—"

Glory gave her no heed.

"Just one thing more," she urged, very tenderly. "Even before you speak, Mrs. Villard, I know the answer. But, I would rather have it come freely from you. You know so much that is intimate—that is not second-hand knowledge—you come so near to the very heart of things—you feel it all so much—how?"

The woman gazed at her steadily.

"I—I was Lucile Meloche."

(To be continued next week.)



# The Story of the Wheat Pools

Continued from Page 7

1923, Premier Bracken made a statement to the effect that the government would introduce legislation similar to that of Saskatchewan and Alberta, for the establishment of a wheat board for the handling of the crop of 1923-24, the handling of the farmers agreed to create a voluntary co-operative wheat marketing organization for the handling of subsequent crops. The convention accepted the conditions, and on January 23, Premier Bracken wrote the farmers organizations of the three provinces asking if they agreed to develop a purely voluntary non-compulsory wheat marketing organization. The executives of the three associations agreed that the wheat board should be succeeded by a purely co-operative system. On April 27, the wheat board bill introduced by the Manitoba government was defeated in the legislature by a vote of 24 to 21, and Manitoba was thus definitely out of any wheat board organization for the three provinces. Premier Dunning and Premier Greenfield, however, continued their efforts to secure a suitable personnel for a wheat board for Saskatchewan and Alberta, and on June 22, they issued a statement detailing the result of these efforts.

### Wheat Board Abandoned

They had held conferences they stated with individuals engaged in the grain trade and with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the United Grain Growers Limited; they had made every effort to secure a suitable manager for the wheat board and they had failed. "We regret therefore," they said "to state on behalf of ourselves and the representative men co-operating with us that we have found it impossible to secure a board combining all the necessary elements of experience, ability and public confidence." This was the death knell of the movement for a government wheat board and the farmers' organizations turned immediately to consideration of a voluntary co-operative marketing plan along the lines which had been considered in 1920.

### United Farmers Act

In the meantime the board of the United Farmers of Alberta had been giving special study to the whole question of co-operative marketing of farm products and plans had been considered for the formation of co-operative marketing agencies. There was a meeting of the central board July 3-6, and at this meeting the failure to establish a wheat board was discussed and alternative plans for the marketing of wheat considered. A resolution of the board was passed regretting the failure to establish the wheat board and declaring that the board "take steps to organize a wheat pool for Alberta to come into operation at the earliest date practicable, and that the sister western provinces be urged also to organize provincial pools, thereby securing inter-provincial co-operation for the more advantageous placing of the grain on the world's markets with the ultimate ideal of a world-wide systematized plan of wheat marketing." A committee composed of Stephen Lunn, A. R. Brown and W. J. Jackman, was appointed to proceed with the organization of the pool.

The executive of the United Farmers of Manitoba also met in the first week of July. They also regretted in a formal resolution the failure to establish the wheat board, and they went on record as being "in favor of immediately moving in the direction of establishing this method (the co-operative marketing system) of marketing with the fullest possible interprovincial co-operation and of taking steps to get together all units of the western section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which are in sympathy with this system for the purpose of working out details which shall be satisfactory to all concerned." The executive also appointed a committee composed of C. H. Burnell, D. G. McKenzie and Peter Wright, to press for the formation of a wheat pool.

### Farmers' Union for Pool

On July 2-4, the annual convention of the Farmers' Union of Canada, a newly formed organization in Saskat-

chewan, was held at Saskatoon, and from this convention the following telegram was sent to H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta—"The Farmers' Union of Canada approves of your idea of the voluntary contract pool for the marketing of grain and are willing to co-operate in the formation of the pool." The convention appointed a committee of ten to confer with business men of the province in order to get their support for the pool and to create a public opinion in favor of the pool. Telegrams were also sent to the Canadian Council of Agriculture promising co-operation in any movement for the establishment of a voluntary co-operative wheat marketing system.

On July 4-5 a special conference of the western section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held in Winnipeg for the purpose of discussing the creation of the wheat pool. At the close of the conference the following statement was issued to the press:

"In view of the recent announcement of Premiers Dunning and Greenfield, that they had found it impossible to organize a wheat board, the conference gave consideration to alternative methods of marketing and came to the unanimous conclusion that a voluntary pool, in addition to existing facilities, should, if properly supported, prove of value in securing greater returns for the farmer. It was decided, therefore, that every possible effort should be made to establish a voluntary pooling system and arrangements were made for further conferences between the farmers' organizations in the three prairie provinces to work out the details. Doubt is entertained, however, as to the possibility of organizing a comprehensive pool for this year's crop."

### U.G.G. Makes Proposal

At this meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, a memorandum was submitted by Hon. T. A. Crerar, presenting the views of the United Grain Growers Limited, on the question of the formation of a pool. In brief the views were that a co-operative marketing organization should be formed under the direction of a special board; that the western section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture should take the initiative in the creation of this organization; that the two commercial companies, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the United Grain Growers Limited should advance the money required for the initial expenditure, such advance to be repaid by the pool as part of its first year's expenses; that the first directorate of the organization should be named by the western section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; that the pool should operate only "on contracts secured from farmers who wish to participate in it, and that such contracts should be perpetual contracts with the provision that any farmer could contract himself out of the pool on giving fair notice that he wished to withdraw."

No action was taken on the proposals put forward by Mr. Crerar in view of the decision of the council that the whole question of the organization of

the pool should be left to the farmers' organizations in the three provinces.

### Provincial Governments

The attitude of the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta towards this movement was declared by statements of Premier Dunning and Premier Greenfield to The Grain Growers' Guide, under date of July 13. The Saskatchewan government, Premier Dunning stated, was awaiting the decision of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The government itself was taking no direct action but it stood "ready to support any practical plan." The government of Alberta, Premier Greenfield stated, had discussed with the United Farmers of Alberta, the possibility of establishing a pool for this year's crop. The government was

prepared to co-operate with the farmers' organization in any sound well planned pool. The government also had appointed a Co-operative Marketing Committee, composed of Hon. J. A. Brownlee; Hon. George Hoadley and Hon. R. G. Reid, and this committee was giving special attention to the subject of the pool.

The executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association met in Regina, July 17 and 18, and it was decided to proceed at once "to organizing a provincial wheat pool for the marketing of this year's crop looking towards the fullest measure of inter-provincial co-operation." A committee was appointed to carry on this work, composed of J. A. Maharg, Geo. F. Edwards and A. J. McPhail.

[Another instalment of The Story of the Wheat Pools will appear in The Guide next week.]

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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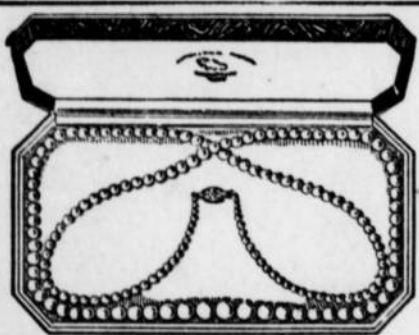
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# The Countrywoman

## Welfare Act Proclaimed

**T**HE Child Welfare Act of Manitoba has been proclaimed, and came into effect on September 11. It will be remembered that this act was passed by the 1922 session of legislature, but waited the proclamation of the lieutenant-governor before it came into force. It is a consolidation of the various laws of the province that concern the welfare of children, and is looked upon as one of the most progressive pieces of legislation that has ever been placed on provincial statute books. The act is a tangible result of the work of a commission appointed in 1917 to report on the conditions of child life in the province. After a very careful survey of legislation on the subject in other countries, notably the United States, Norway, Sweden and Great Britain, the commission recommended a consolidation of the existing laws as far as the province was concerned, and the creation of a Department of Public Welfare.

The new act provides for a new department—that of Public Welfare. The department is placed under the charge of Hon. Charles Cannon, who now will be known as the Minister of Education and Public Welfare. It involves the consolidation of certain staffs now operating under the attorney-general's department, including the juvenile court, the detention home and the mothers' allowance.

Percy Paget, formerly secretary of the Mothers' Allowance Commission, has been appointed director. A board, consisting of the following members: William J. Major, Mrs. T. R. Deacon, F. G. Tipping, D. F. Coyle and Miss Amy J. Roe, will work with Mr. Paget and the minister in an advisory capacity. Dr. Alvin T. Mathers, as medical officer and psychiatrist, will also be a member of the board.

## Styles in Complexions

Far be it from us to attempt an explanation of the "why" of fashionable things. All that we know about the matter is that at certain times certain things are worn, or certain ways of acting are accepted as the "proper thing." We stand somewhere in between those who rush wildly after the "new and novel" and those who remain sublimely indifferent to all change. In such a position we find ourselves in a very good and a large company of people. And in that location we are able to take quite a bit of interest and amusement out of watching styles come and go, and in watching their effect on different types of individuals.

For years moralists have denounced women who painted their faces, and yet the use of cosmetics has steadily and surely increased, until today, at least in urban centres and not a few rural places, the vanity case is as common as the purse. Health lecturers have sounded warnings, but beauty parlors have increased in number and in volume of trade.

The Toronto Saturday Night, in a recent issue, carried an article written by a person who signs his or her name. A Beauty Expert. The writer of the article claims that painted and rouged faces are going out of style, that "sunshine complexions" will be the vogue. We quote from the article as follows:

"Fashions do not arise by themselves. They are made by a small number of women who are acknowledged or unacknowledged leaders of the vogue. What these women have their dressmakers, and perfumers, and beauty experts do for them today, the world copies tomorrow. Such leaders have introduced in a fascinated world of women the slim silhouette, the gypsy handkerchief, the Russian sandal, the shingle. And now some of the most famous of these innovators, declaring that the use of these make-ups is so widespread, now that it has ceased to be elegant, have abandoned rouge and lipstick and are appearing with faces quite innocent of makeup of any kind."

Mrs. Frederick McLaughlin, otherwise, Mrs. Vernon Castle, who instituted the fox-trot and bob-haired, and who is looked upon as the most influential fashion leader today, has given her opinion that makeup is out of date. To continue: "She is sponsoring what America is already calling the sunshine complexion, the complexion that owes everything to sunlight and fresh air, exercise and diet—and perhaps more than a little to the newly-invented sunshine machine, which the beauty experts use in their expensive beauty salons to produce a healthy golden skin—and nothing at all to art."

The opinion of a man who manufactures cosmetics by the ton, is given on the same matter: "He said that the call for cosmetics was falling steadily, and that it only needed a big movement towards the outdoor life and a sensible diet in place of the unhealthy diet, with its superabundance of starchy things and sweetstuffs which modern young women indulge in, to clap the lid on the rouge pot and herald the dawn of the rougeless and perhaps even the powderless age."

"Besides," said this notable authority, "men have seen women with made-up faces and even rouged arms and knees, for so long, that these things are losing their allure. When women recognize this I expect I shall have to go out of business!"

And so fashion is admitted to be able to accomplish what moralists, doctors and ministers have failed to do!

There is one good point about the new complexion—country women will not have to patronize any expensive, luxurious beauty parlor in order to acquire it. It's wonderfully easy to get a "sunshine complexion" in the bright days on the western prairies.

## Aluminum Comes to Stay

Within recent years practically every homemaker has become intimately acquainted with aluminum, one of the many things scientific people have given to the home. One reason why it has only come to the forefront during the last few decades is that it was not discovered until the nineteenth century. Sir Humphrey Davy, the famous English scientist believed that the surface of the earth contained some metal yet unknown, so he searched for many years unsuccessfully, but came very near to finding what he called "aluminium." Despite his persistent work and the closeness with which he approached his goal, it remained for Frederick Woehler, a German chemist, to first show what the substance was. This was in 1826.

In 1853 aluminum cost \$90 a pound, declining in price some years later to \$16 for the same quantity. At the present time the average cost is 23 cents a pound. This enormous reduction is due to a certain method discovered by an American, named Hall, who invented the electrolytic process. This revolutionized the manufacture of

aluminum, made it much cheaper and increased the volume produced. In 1886 when Hall invented the process 1.5 tons were used, while in 1920, 77,000 tons were utilized in a large variety of ways. The metal which was once classed as "precious" alongside of gold or silver is now as common as iron or steel.

Owing to the lightness and durability of aluminum it is used almost exclusively in the manufacture of aeroplanes and balloons. Parts of bicycles, cameras, autos, and many other things are constructed of aluminum. However, it is best known as a household metal, as a visit to any department store will reveal. It is used for saucepans of all sizes, preserving kettles, bread pans, cake tins, pie plates, baking sheets, muffin tins, trays, double boilers, steamers, strainers, colanders, measuring cups, measuring spoons, knives, forks, spoons, tea balls, egg whips, egg cups, egg poachers, salt and pepper shakers, ladles, tea kettles, coffee percolators, water pails, sink strainers, quart measures, funnels, fancy moulds, pudding moulds, and many other things.

The three most common forms are sheet, spun and cast aluminum. Sheet aluminum is moulded into shape by means of a wheel, and is the most satisfactory for general use, especially when the surface is hardened by electrical treatment. The best grades are of this type. The spun variety is usually softer and has a less durable surface. Cast aluminum which is used for tea kettles, waffle irons and other articles is heavier and more expensive than other types, and is less widely used.

Because aluminum is not affected by acids it is particularly suitable for kitchen equipment. Rhubarb or very acid fruits can be cooked in it without the slightest danger, which is not the case with tin. Aluminum, however, is very sensitive to alkalis so washing soda or lye should never be put into a vessel made of this metal. Ammonia, too, will eat holes into it and render the article useless. Some foods darken aluminum, but this discoloration can be removed by cooking rhubarb in the vessel. This in no way spoils the food as it is just as harmless as tarnish on silver.

The lightness and durability of aluminum make a great appeal to homemakers who naturally dislike working with heavy equipment. Taking it all round this comparatively new metal is most satisfactory and has come to stay.

## Name for Products of the Blind

A fitting name for the products made by the blind people of Manitoba and Saskatchewan is being sought by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, and a prize of \$5.00 is offered to the person sending in the best name to the headquarters at 52 Gertie Street, Winnipeg. The name will be used on a design that will be stamped on materials sent out. It should be short. In Eastern Canada the name used is Hope Brand; and in Minnesota, the Victor Products. These two suggest in a slight measure what is suitable. The products made by the blind include: brooms, doll carriages, baskets, wicker work of all kinds and children's clothes (sewn and knitted). Anyone may send in a suggestion for a name. The winner will be announced on November 12.

## A Way to Save Shoes

Outdoor work in all kinds of weather is hard on the farmer's shoes, so I would suggest treating them in the following manner: Give the soles of a new pair of boots a good filling with neat's-foot oil, tallow, or any good kind of oil. If this is done they will last twice as long as they will if left dry and brittle. If the shoes are warmed a little before oiling they will absorb more oil, and it will soak in better. Soles, when oiled are supple, more resistant to moisture and more comfortable on the feet. By making a pair of shoes do longer service one is cutting down expense. Try it and see. —A Moose Jaw Man.

## Autumn

Who was it spoke, when the wind went by,  
In accents soft as a wistful sigh?  
Did dreams drift back from the far away?  
Did hope revive for a moment's stay?  
Swallows wheel through the cold, gray sky—  
Who was it spoke, when the wind went by?

Who was it called, when the wind went by  
With bitter laughter and mockery?  
Will love be lovely once again?  
Will life fulfill its promise then?  
Deep in the dells the dead leaves lie—  
Who was it called when the wind went by?

Who was it wept, when the wind went by?  
A hush of tears and a haunting cry.  
Why does the pale sun scorn our pain,  
Veiling its face with a mist of rain?  
Life must change, but it cannot die!  
But—who was it wept, when the wind went by?

—Ethel M. Pomery, in Life.



## Saskatchewan

## The Grain Growers' Serial

What the S.G.G.A. has done for the farmer.

43. In 1917 an attempt was made by the grocery trade to secure control of groceries and other food supplies. The S.G.G.A. executive secured a conference with the Food Control Board at Ottawa by which the effort was frustrated.

The natural result of a monopoly is to raise prices. The farmers of Saskatchewan have to thank the S.G.G.A. for preventing a general rise in food prices in 1917.

44. In 1917, peddling from cars, which had been ordered stopped by the railway companies, was re-established by action of the association.

Every farmer knows the benefit of being able to take delivery of goods right from the cars. The credit for this belongs to the S.G.G.A.

45. In 1918 seed grain exemption was raised from 80 acres to 160 acres.

Every farmer who has ever been in difficulties knows the value of this exemption in placing him on his feet again. He owes this concession to the S.G.G.A.

46. In 1919 the Liberty Drive for funds was carried through, and the New National Policy Political Association established by the association.

The efforts of the members elected under the Progressive banner resulted in the re-establishment of the Crows' Nest Pass rates on grain shipped east, which saved the farmers of Saskatchewan in the year 1922 on wheat alone more than \$10,000,000, which means a gain of one dollar on every 20 bushels. This saving is going on every year, and thanks are due to the S.G.G.A.

47. In 1919 the Women's Section, in co-operation with the Bureau of Public Health, arranged a series of lectures on Home Nursing, and short courses for Nurses' Aids.

The value of a Home Nursing Service needs no stressing. The Women's Section of the S.G.G.A. is always alive where the health and well-being of the farmer's family are at stake.

48. The Women's Section, co-operating with the farm women of other provinces, formed the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women for Household Service, which, up to June this year, had brought out approximately 635 girls for household service.

Every farm woman will appreciate the value of this service. The credit belongs to the organized farm women, and to those of Saskatchewan as much as any.

(To be continued.)

## Do You Need a Quilt?

"I think the best help now would be to help people to help themselves," says Miss Anna Martinson, of Elbow, in writing the Central office, in reference to the sale of wool quilts, which the women grain growers of Elbow are making for sale as a means of keeping themselves in very different financial circumstances.

Elbow has been hard hit this year, and the women of the district, like true soldiers, are stepping into the breach. The Publicity Department recently called attention to the fact that they are making wool quilts for sale, and the following letter of appreciation has come to hand, viz.:

"I have to thank your office for the very material help given us in that it has resulted in a great many enquiries re wool quilts. I note a fund has been started and that is a most practical way. I am wondering if you would consider loaning us \$10 for material which would start us out.

"How would it be if we made up a sample of the quilts made here and sent it to Central office to show anyone interested?

"I do not propose to make Central into a 'gift shop,' but it is this fine spirit of co-operation that is going to take us through in times of great stress.

"Things look worse here now than when I wrote the first time. Weeds cover everything.

"Yours for co-operation,

"(Signed) ANNA MARTINSON."

In reply to this letter a cheque for \$10 has been forwarded to Miss Martinson as a loan. We hope shortly to have

## BRAID'S BEST TEA

piquant flavor, and golden color, are second only to its ability to refresh.



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VANCOUVER, B.C.

## News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

its initial shipment, of five car loads of cattle, on August 29. The officers of the new association are: Kenneth McPherson, president; Howard Empey, vice-president; A. Holmberg, T. A. Cox, Robert Ash, B. C. Gilpin and S. C. Swift, directors. Mr. Swift is shipper for the association.

## St. Paul Convention

From the point of view of attendance and interest shown, and the quality of the program, the annual convention of the St. Paul U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, recently held in Mooswa, was the best so far held by the association. This is the statement made by C. L. Fuller, secretary of the association.

Officers elected were E. A. Bullis, president; J. A. Fortin, vice-president; A. E. Peterson, A. R. Marcotte, Messrs. Drouin and McKenzie, directors.

Resolutions were passed asking for the abolition of the Senate, and recommending the use of half-yearly automobile licenses.

## Provisional Board for Camrose

With the object of forming a provisional board to be responsible for organization of the new Camrose constituency, representatives from Victoria and Red Deer Federal Constituency Associations met recently, when the following provisional officers were elected: H. Mackenzie, Sedgewick, president; Mrs. L. Barritt, Mirror, and Gerald Oberg, Forestburg, vice-presidents; John Slattery, Camrose, secretary; and F. W. Smith, Sedgewick; Mrs. E. Kehoe, Camrose; F. Olsen, New Norway; A. Rhyason, Bawlf; J. Scholefield, Alliance; and D. W. Clark, Kanata, directors.

The new board voted unanimously to endorse and emphasize the urgency of the resolution passed by Victoria constituency convention, asking for a meeting of all Alberta members of parliament, and representatives of the executives of all federal constituency associations, to bring about a definite policy of co-operation in the federal house; and that this meeting should be held prior to the annual convention, the U.F.A. Central executive to be represented.

## Protest Freight Rates Discrimination

Etzikom local appointed a delegation, headed by D. Morris, the local secretary, to present to the Board of Railway Commissioners at their sitting in Lethbridge, a complaint with regard to discrimination in freight rates on grain to Fort William. They were the first organization to lay this matter before the board, and were supported by local boards of trade.

Shippers from points on the Lethbridge-Weyburn line, said Mr. Morris, were paying more freight than those from towns on the Crow's Nest line that were approximately the same distance, and in some cases further, from Fort William. While the rate from Etzikom was 26 cents, that from Winnifred, almost due north of Etzikom and about the same distance from Fort William, was only 24 cents. From Lethbridge, 85 miles further west than Etzikom, the rate was 25 cents.

On behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the statement was made that the company did not regard the Crow's Nest Agreement as applying to branch lines built after the signing of the agreement.

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## CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS

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Quebec	Nov. 5—S.S. Empress of France	to Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal	Nov. 6—S.S. Montreal	to Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal	Nov. 7—S.S. Montclare	to Liverpool
Montreal	Nov. 12—S.S. Minnedosa	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal	Nov. 13—S.S. Metagama	to Belfast, Glasgow
Quebec	Nov. 14—S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool
Quebec	Nov. 19—S.S. Empress of Scotland	to Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal	Nov. 20—S.S. Marloch	to Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal	Nov. 21—S.S. Montcalm	to Liverpool
Montreal	Nov. 26—S.S. Melita	to Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal	Nov. 26—S.S. Montrose	to Liverpool
St. John	Dec. 5—S.S. Montclare	to Liverpool
St. John	Dec. 10—S.S. Minnedosa	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
St. John	Dec. 11—S.S. Metagama	to Belfast, Glasgow
St. John	Dec. 12—S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool

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**SMP Enameled Ware** has the smooth surface and polish of fine crockery—without the breakage. And it is so very easy to clean—just like china, and therefore makes light work of pot washing.

Try this test. Take an **SMP Enameled Ware** sauce pan and an all-metal sauce pan of equal size. Into each pour a quart of cold water. Put on the fire at the same time. The **SMP** sauce pan will be boiling merrily when the water in the other is just beginning to simmer.

## SMP Enameled WARE

"A Face of Porcelain and a Heart of Steel"

Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging.

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**THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. LIMITED**  
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG  
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY

165

a sample quilt at the Central office, and the Regina press in making the matter have been promised the co-operation of known.



# A New Omelette

When making an omelette, to every 2 eggs add a teaspoonful of Bovril when mixing;—cook the usual way. You will find the flavour delicious.

# BOVRIL

## What Cities are These?

LEMONTAR      WATATO  
ROTONOT      PIGNEWIN

LIST OF PRIZES OFFERED

2 Ladies' Wrist Watches, 2 Gent's Watches  
2 Cameras, 500 Self-Filling Fountain Pens

Rearrange the jumbled words so that they spell the names of four Canadian cities and sell 16 packets of Ideal Starch Gloss at 15c a packet, and you win one of the above prizes. This is real easy, so why not have a try. If you want to do this, send us your answer at once, and if it is correct we will send you the Starch Gloss by return mail. EVERY PRIZE GUARANTEED.

IDEAL PRODUCTS,  
DESK 9      WATERFORD, ONT.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## The Golden Rule in Business


Continued from Page 4

and see local creditors, and report to the bureau which will make the final settlement.

It is also intended to press upon creditors, where the circumstances demand it, the necessity for funding or writing down debts. The bureau has in some cases succeeded in getting debts reduced, but it is intended to give greater attention to this aspect of the problem, and the commissioner will, where it is obviously necessary, impress upon creditors the necessity of entering into a new contract with the debtors.

### A Confidential Relationship

It remains to be said that the relation between the bureau and its clients is one of strict confidence. The farmer who desires the assistance of the bureau is asked to fill in a form on which he gives such information regarding his farm and his business affairs as the bureau has found to be necessary for the proper handling of cases. This information is sworn to before a commissioner for oaths, a justice of the peace or a notary public, and upon this information the bureau approaches the creditors. The filling out of this form has been to some farmers a matter of difficulty, principally because they do not keep accounts, but with the appointment of the sheriff in each judicial district a representative of the bureau, the applicant will be able to get his assistance in properly making out the inventory.



46

*Yours for quality,  
Gold Standard  
"Chaffless Coffee"*

THE *Chaffless Coffee*  
The Codrille Co. Ltd.

An announcement made by Premier Dunning, at the conference in Regina, on September 10, may be mentioned in connection with this question of the farmers' debts. Mr. Dunning stated that several weeks ago the government had instructed sheriffs in certain districts to make a survey and report upon cases in which seizure would only result in a waste of time and money, and in the piling up of costs. These reports had been made and the government had instructed the sheriffs not to make seizures in such cases unless the costs were guaranteed by the party forcing the seizure. This rule, the premier said, would probably involve the government in litigation, but they were determined to enforce it even though it might prove expensive, in order to avoid costs which only made a bad case worse.—J. T. H.

## SCHOOL SET FREE


This set contains 1 Vamping Chart, which teaches you to play the piano in two hours, 1 Combination Game Sheet, 1 Box Crayons, 1 Package of Ink Powder, 1 Movie Glasses, 1 Pencil Sharpener, 1 Compass, 3 Rulers, 1 Eraser, 1 Indelible Pencil, 1 Memo Pad (40 pages), 1 Ruler, 1 Pocket Book, 1 Pencil Box, 2 Pen Nibs, 4 Lead Pencils, 1 Bird Warbler and 1 Pen Holder. All these articles will be sent to you FREE OF CHARGE. If you will sell just \$3.00 worth of lovely Christmas and New Year Cards for us. WRITE TODAY.

BEST PREMIUM CO., Dept. F6,  
TORONTO

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

**TINY STEALS NICKY'S PIE**

As a rule trouble starts when things are bad. Here is a case in which the trouble was due to the extraordinary goodness of a certain article. That article was a pie. How it came into the possession of young Nicholas Nutt, of Dooville, we do not know. Our story begins with the pastry already in the hands of Nicky and almost in his mouth. In the usual self-fish spirit Nicky is concerned over the possibility that he will have to divide the pie with his faithful trick pachyderm, Tiny. Greatly to Nicky's satisfaction Tiny appears to be taking a nap at the moment that the young gentleman is planning to devour his gastronomic triumph. But Tiny is also an epicure. His nose knows. When there is pie in the air Tiny is as keen as a bloodhound and cunning as a fox. He smells the pie and through his half-closed eyes discerns Nicholas strolling down the roadway. Comes now a slip twist the pie and the lip. Nicky makes the slip because Tiny adroitly puts his trunk where Nicky's feet get tangled in it. The pie flips into the air. Tiny grabs it and is off like the wind, leaving his young master thoroughly enraged by this outrageous banditry. Little cares Tiny, with his pilleried pie, for the imprecations following him from his master. Still less cares he for Nicholas himself, whose short legs, despite their mightiest efforts, could not maintain the speed set by the pacemaker with the pastry. But fate has been arranging a little comedy drama entirely unexpected to Tiny. Destiny has set the stage with a loose plank, so placed as to form a perfect catapult. Just as the elephant is feeling most secure and confident that the pie will feed no other mouth than his, his hind feet betray his palate. They weigh down the upward end of the plank as Nicky is poised upon its other extremity. Nicky gets a sudden rise. He sails forward through the air and volplanes into position on Tiny's back. He takes the pie from the elephant's upraised trunk before that astonished animal has figured out how he got his passenger. Nicky risks no further dire misfortune. He eats as he rides. Tiny gets the aroma and that is all.



GOODNESS! THERE'S TINY AND I MUST PASS HIM TO GET HOME—NOW I'LL HAVE TO SHARE THIS APPLE PIE WITH HIM!

M-M-M I'M IN LUCK, HE'S SOUND ASLEEP! I'LL SNEAK PAST AND HE'LL NEVER—

BAM

HEY! WHAT'S THE—

OH YOU THIEF!!! COME BACK WITH THAT PIE!!

ZIP

ZAM

7

8

9

YOU'RE NOT QUITE AS SMART AS YOU THOUGHT YOU WERE—ARE YOU?

TECH PALE



# THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

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**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

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**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE**, eight weeks, \$8.00; papers, \$1.00. S. Rose, Eston, Sask. 38-3

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### SHEEP

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**WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE, FOR 1924 SERVICE**, Pure-Bred Hampshire Ram Lambs at prices you can afford to pay. Our flock of Hampshires is one of the largest and choicest in Canada. For particulars write the **BROOKS HAMPSHIRE SHEEP BREEDERS LTD., BROOKS, ALTA.**

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**SILVER BLACK FOXES**—AS ONE OF THE pioneers of this industry and a buyer and exporter of Silver Fox pelts on Prince Edward Island, I am in a position to supply from my ranches the kind and quality of foxes necessary for a successful ranch. Expert advice and full information given beginners. It is advisable to make arrangements now for the procuring of your foundation foxes. A. E. MacLean, owner and manager, A. E. MacLean Fox Farms, Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Canada. References—Any bank in Summerside. 36-5

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**GREYHOUND PUPS, THE LARGE KIND**, from fast and sure killers, \$12 each, registered, \$15 each. Write me for coyote hounds of the different breeds. Fox terrier pups, males, \$8.00; females, \$5.00. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 38-5

**BEFORE PURCHASING FOXES BE SURE TO GET THE BEST**. See MacVicar, Canada West Silver Black Fox Co. Ltd., 345 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Canada. 31-13

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## Farm Lands for Sale

**RAW PRAIRIE FARM LANDS FOR SALE**—WE have for immediate sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms farm lands in the following desirable districts: St. Claude, Man.; Otterburne, Man.; Morris, Man.; McAuley, Man.; Beulah, Man.; Yellowknife, Sask.; Duhamel, Alta. Particulars supplied on application. Kilgour and Foster, Brandon, Man.

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WE CAN MEET YOU ON ANY PRICE YOU ARE PREPARED TO PAY

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Give Number of Old Shares when ordering.

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Each	Each	Each	Each	Each
\$2.75	\$2.90	\$3.10	\$3.40	\$3.65

Send for our New Fall and Winter Catalog 93.

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WINNIPEG

**TEN THREE-BOTTOM POWER-LIFT COCKSHUTT** plows, brand new, \$100 each. One five-bottom independent beam power-lift Cockshutt plow, \$250. Five 15-27 Case tractors, 1920 model, \$550 each; two 1919 models, \$450 each. Five Cletrac caterpillar tractors, 12-20, \$500 each. One John Deere 24-in. steel brush breaker, also one Cockshutt, \$100 each. Thoroughly overhauled and in first-class condition. Canadian Agencies, National Trust Bldg., Winnipeg.

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## Baa! Baa! Black Sheep—Yes, We Have Sheep to Sell

One is reminded of the nursery rhyme which recalls to the child's mind that a sheep has Wool—and three bags full. Therefore, we would remind you that if you have some sheep to sell, now is the time to advertise them. The selection of the right season in which to advertise should not be overlooked because it makes early results more certain. The Guide has brought quick results for Sheep Breeders who kept this important "Sales-point" in mind, as the following testimonial will prove:

**SHROPSHIRE**—"I might say that my last ad. in The Guide brought the desired results, for which I thank you."—Will Ching, Luella, Sask.

We did it for him—We can do it for you

Mr. Ching selected October and November to advertise his Shropshires. It doesn't matter what kind of Sheep you raise or whether you are anxious to sell Rams, Ewes or Shearlings, hundreds of farmers will be interested in what you have to sell—and the advertising season for sheep is now. Send your ad. to-night and catch an early October issue.

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.**

## MACHINERY and AUTOS

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**CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME** method as used by leading factories. Overhaul pistons fitted. Crank-shafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 35-13

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## MISCELLANEOUS

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**BELTS—VULCANIZED, NO STITCHES, NO** rivets. Work guaranteed. Wilson, 1709 Seath Street, Regina. 31-6

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**BELTS, TIRES, ETC., FOR SALE—WORK** rushed. Watson, 691 Portage, Winnipeg. 36-5

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### COAL

**SOURIS LIGNITE AND WESTERN ALBERTA** coals. For prices write McLeod & Werry, Coal-ot Coal Dealers, Estevan, Sask. 38-13

**CLEAN COAL—WRITE FOR PRICES AND** freight rates direct to New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 33-13

**FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J.** Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal.

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### DRINKS AND CORDIALS

**CONCENTRATED GRAPES (JUST ARRIVED)**, made by our exclusive process from the choicest luscious fruit grown and gathered in Italy. Makes perfect claret, soft drinks, jellies, etc. One gallon concentrate makes four gallons. No filtration, fuss or muss. Never sours or thickens. Ready for consumption 30 days. One gallon concentrated grapes, \$5.00, delivered by express any province and place in Canada where there is a station agent. A one-gallon trial will convince you no better wine can be made. If your dealer cannot supply, send money to Luigi, Callisano and Figg Co. Ltd., 339 Main Street, Winnipeg. 38-2

### DYERS AND CLEANERS

**RUMFORD, DYERS AND CLEANERS**, Brandon, Man. Suits, dresses, coats, faded or soiled, returned equal to new. Send by mail or express.

**OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND** renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and refined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 20-52

**LAIRD, THE CLEANER, 736 PORTAGE, WIN-**nipeg, specialist ladies', gentlemen's wearing apparel cleaned, dyed or altered. 37-5

**SEND US YOUR FUR WORK, ETC. BURKE'S** Dyers-Cleaners, 533 Ellice, Winnipeg. 37-5

### FRUITS

**SPECIAL—THREE CRATES EXCELLENT** keeping, Ontario varieties apples for \$3.00; three crates fall eating-cooking pears, \$4.50; three crates Quince, \$3.25. Order now. Cash with order. Express only. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C. 37-3

### GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**VARIKOSE ULCERS, RUNNING SORES, EC-**zema, cured by Nurse M. Dencker (graduate), 610 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Easy self-treatment, also by mail. Patient can work as usual. Mrs. John Schmitz, Annaberg, Sask., writes:—"I suffered for two years with very bad varicose ulcers and no doctor could help me. Then I heard of Nurse Dencker, and after I had used her treatment only a few weeks the trouble was cured."

**NEW HORSE BLANKETS LINED, \$1.00 TO** \$3.00 each. Station heaters (three sizes). Camp equipment. A stump puller, one-man power, new. A. Munshaw, 93 Granville Street, Winnipeg. 37-9

**FOR SALE—NEW SIMPLEX KNITTING MA-**chine, \$30. Mrs. Gibson, Trochu, Alta. 39-2

[Continued on next page]



## MISCELLANEOUS

## GUNSMITHS

**FRED KAYE, RIFLE EXPERT AND GUNSMITH**  
56 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 35-6

## HAIR GOODS

**SEND US YOUR COMBINGS. WE MAKE THEM**  
into handsome switches at 75c. per oz., postage 10c.  
extra. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington  
Building, Winnipeg.

## HAY AND FEED

**SELLING—HAY, \$8.50. SAM QUEHL, BATTLE-**  
ford, Sask. 38-5

## HOMEWORK

**HOMEWORK—WE REQUIRE PARTIES TO**  
knit men's wool socks for us at home, either with  
machine or by hand. Send stamp and addressed  
envelope for information. The Canadian Wholesale  
Distributing Co., Orillia, Ont. 391f

## HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

**EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS,**  
Saskatoon and Edmonton. 19-26

## HONEY, SYRUP, ETC.

**PURE ONTARIO HONEY, 10, 30, 60-POUND**  
tins. On 120-pound orders freight prepaid. Clover,  
Manitoba, 18c. pound; Saskatchewan, 18½c.;  
Alberta, B.C., 19c.; Amber, Manitoba, 16c.; Saskat-  
chewan, 16½c.; Alberta, B.C., 17c.; Buckwheat,  
Manitoba, 13c.; Saskatchewan, 13½c.; Alberta,  
B.C., 14c.; five-pound pails, half cent pound more.  
Sample 25c. Quantity discounts. Satisfaction  
guaranteed. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount  
Forest, Ontario. 35-11

**PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—NATURE'S**  
purest sweet. Will deliver two 60-pound crates,  
Manitoba, 18; Saskatchewan, 18½; Alberta-B.C.,  
19 cents pound. Other grades later. Quantity  
discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario.  
35-8

**HIGH GRADE MANITOBA HONEY. SURE TO**  
please. Crate of 60 pounds in five-pound pails  
at 18c. per pound, freight prepaid to Manitoba  
points. Immediate delivery. Cloverbelt Apiary,  
Box 129, Seikirk, Man. 38-2

**CLOVER HONEY, SIX TEN-POUND PAILS,**  
nine dollars; light amber honey, seven-fifty. In  
lots of ten crates 6% off. J. A. Rudolph, R. 4,  
Mitchell, Ont. 36-6

**HONEY—ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE**  
Clover, 12½c. pound cash, in 10-pound pails, six  
per crate, f.o.b. Uxbridge. Other grades of honey  
later. E. Warren, Uxbridge, Ont. R.R. 3. 39-2

**CLOVER HONEY, 14c.; CLOVER AND BUCK-**  
wheat, mixed, 11c. Wilbur Swayze, Dunnville,  
Ont. 39-3

**MIXED HONEY, CLOVER AND BUCKWHEAT,**  
mostly clover, 11c., 100 or 60-pound crates. Henry  
Hartley, Norwich, Ont. 39-5

**PURE ONTARIO HONEY—WRITE FOR LOW**  
price and guarantee before buying. R. Rosebrugh,  
Honey Dealer, Saskatoon, Sask. 38-6

**CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT**  
from producer, \$9.00 crate of six ten-pound pails,  
f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch. 37-12

## HOSPITALS

**MRS. DAVIS, MATERNITY HOME, 25 SHER-**  
brook, Winnipeg, private and semi-private.  
Terms moderate. Phone B8442.

## HOTEL DIRECTORY

**BRUNSWICK HOTEL, WINNIPEG—AMERICAN**  
plan, \$3.00 per day. Hot and cold water in every  
room. 3f

## LIGHTING SYSTEMS

**FITNER LIGHTING SYSTEMS—REPAIRS FOR**  
all standard lamps and systems. Write for prices.  
Lighting Devices Ltd., 382 Nairn Ave., Winnipeg.

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**SAVE MONEY—BUY LUMBER DIRECT FROM**  
the mill. Delivered price lists and plan folder free.  
Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co., Tower Building,  
Vancouver, B.C. 39-2

**CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW**  
pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered  
prices. Northern Cartage Company, Prince  
Albert, Sask. 32-18

**LUMBER—SHIPLAP, 25; DIMENSION, 24;**  
6-inch boards, \$21; 4-inch boards, \$18 per thousand  
feet, f.o.b. Leduc. Write Morrow Lumber Co.,  
Leduc, Alta. 39-5

**CORDWOOD — POPLAR CORDWOOD AT**  
reduced prices. Write for delivered prices.  
Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

## MONEY ORDERS

*When Remitting Send a*  
**DOMINION EXPRESS**  
**MONEY ORDER**  
*For Sale at C.P.R. STATIONS and*  
**DOMINION EXPRESS AGENCIES**

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

**VIOLINS, CORNETS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS,**  
Ukeleles, Banjos, Band Instruments, Drums, Radio  
sets and accessories. Write for our free illustrated  
catalogue. The R. S. Williams & Sons Company  
Ltd., 421 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg. 32-13

**BARGAINS (SLIGHTLY USED) ORGANS, \$50**  
up. Pianos, \$200 up. Phonographs, \$25 up. Each  
one guaranteed good condition. Write for full  
particulars. Ye Olde Firme, Heintzmann & Co.,  
Regina or Saskatoon.

**BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE**  
whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Ask  
about our special \$10 new violin outfit. Musical  
instrument catalog on request. Gloeckler Piano  
House, Saskatoon.

**BARGAINS IN USED PIANOS,**  
organs, gramophones. Phonographs repaired.  
Heintzmann Co., Calgary.

**PIANOS, WHOLESALE, RETAIL. USED OR-**  
gans, phonographs and records. C. B. Clarke,  
Calgary.

**PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED. COUNTRY**  
orders specialty Jones and Cross Edmonton.

## PILES

**WITH CONSTIPATION CURED AND CAUSE**  
removed. One treatment usually sufficient. Dr.  
M. E. Church, Calgary, Alta.

## POTATOES

**CAR FIRST-CLASS ALL WHITE WEE MAC-**  
Gregor potatoes, 55c. bushel in bulk, 65c. sacked,  
f.o.b. Graysville, Man. Loaded first week in  
October. Wm. Baker, Willodene Farm, Graysville,  
Man.

## RADIO SUPPLIES

**SEND 25c. STAMPS OR COIN FOR CRAM'S**  
radio map and list stations, regular 50c. Ask for  
catalog of parts. Northern, Radiola and Crosley  
sets. All goods prepaid and satisfaction guaran-  
teed. Budden, Beard & Co. Ltd., 813-1st West,  
Calgary, Alta. 39-2

## MISCELLANEOUS

**LARGEST EXCLUSIVE RADIO HOUSE IN**  
Western Canada. Distributors of Westinghouse  
Radiola receiving sets. We represent and carry in  
stock products of best manufacturers of radio  
equipment. H. G. Love & Company Limited,  
Calgary, Alta. 37-13

**FREE—OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG OF**  
radio sets, parts and accessories. Everything  
listed carried in stock. Midland Radio Company  
Limited, Box 9, Regina, Sask.

**SAVE MONEY BY GETTING OUR RADIO**  
parts, price list and descriptive bulletins of com-  
plete receiving sets. Canada West Electric Ltd.,  
Regina, Sask.

**SEND FOR THE MOST COMPLETE RADIO**  
catalog published in Canada. Dealers wanted.  
Pirt and Pirt, Regina, Sask.

**COMPLETE RADIO SETS AND SUPPLIES.**  
Cummings Brass Works, 310 Good Street (close to  
Portage Ave.), Winnipeg. 37-13

## REMNANTS

**LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, \$2.00; FIVE**  
pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chat-  
ham, Ont.

## SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

**USED SEWING MACHINES, \$10 TO \$40. ALL**  
makes guaranteed. Machines repaired, send head.  
Domini'n Sewing Machine Co., 300 Notre Dame,  
Winnipeg.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

## THE J. R. WATKINS CO

have a number of good localities now open for  
energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL  
WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

**SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL FOR**  
"Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of  
hardy grown stock for the prairie provinces, recom-  
mended by Western Government Experimental  
stations. Highest commissions paid, exclusive  
territory, handsome free outfit. Previous experience  
not necessary. Start immediately Stone and  
Wellington, Toronto. 31-9

**SELL GREETING CARDS—EARN \$35 TO \$75**  
a week, spare or full time. The best line of En-  
graved Personal Christmas Cards at prices that  
make it easy to obtain orders. Samples free.  
Experience unnecessary. Weekly remittance. Get  
details. Toothills (Canada) Ltd., Galt Building,  
Winnipeg. 34-9

**AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL HONLEY MILLS**  
Men's Tailored-to-Measure Suits and Top Coats.  
Only the best of imported wools used; satisfac-  
tion guaranteed. Good commission; experience  
unnecessary. Honley Mills Tailoring Co., 110  
Church Street, Toronto. 38-13

**WANTED—GOOD LIVE SALESMEN TO SELL**  
wholes to consumers high class groceries, oils  
and paints. Applicants must have own convey-  
ance. Wylie Simpson Company, Limited, Winnipeg,  
Man. 39-5

**SALESMEN AND SALESLADIES WANTED TO**  
sell Xmas Greeting Cards. Write for free samples  
to Wilson Engraving Co., 213 Confederation Life  
Building, Winnipeg. 39-5

**AGENTS—SELL LOW PRICED KITCHEN**  
necessities. Quick sale. Square deal. Premier  
Mfg. Co., Dept M-6, Detroit, Mich. 291f

## SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD**  
established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office,  
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin  
St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

**HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON,**  
barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank  
Building, Winnipeg, Man.

## STOCKS AND BONDS

**DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL**  
bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full  
information. Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner (Members  
of Winnipeg Stock Exchange), 234 Portage Avenue,  
Winnipeg. Established 1881. 28-13

**6% PER ANNUM EARNED ON GREAT WEST**  
Life and other stocks, payable half yearly. Buy  
now get accrued dividend, sums \$100 and upwards.  
D. H. McDonald & Co., Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.  
Established 1887. 36-9

## TAXIDERMY

**E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST,**  
334 Main Street, Winnipeg. 461f

**JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST,**  
Brandon, Manitoba. 36-7

## MISCELLANEOUS

## TOBACCO

**PETIT ROUGE, PETIT HAVANA, HAVANA, 40**  
cents per pound; Gold Leaf, 50 cents; Cigar Leaf,  
60 cents; Rouge and Quesnel, 60 cents. Get an  
assortment of 10 pounds postpaid. Lalonde & Co.,  
75 Victoria, Norwood, Man. 32-13

**CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA**  
Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecti-  
cut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Quesnel, Parfum d'Italie,  
75c per pound prepaid. Richard-Beliveau Co.,  
Winnipeg. 33-20

## Watch Repairing

**PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R.**  
watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy  
guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

## WELDING

**WELDING SPECIALISTS, ELECTRIC, OXY-**  
acetylene. Reliable weld. Manitoba Welding, 58  
Princess, Winnipeg. 28-13

## PRODUCE

## CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Everybody is thinking along co-operative  
lines these days—That's because it is  
sane and sound in principle—It is just as  
sound to market

## CREAM

co-operatively, as any other farm product.  
Write us for particulars and prices.

**MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE**  
**DAIRIES LTD.**

846 SHERBROOK STREET, WINNIPEG

## WE WANT LIVE FOWL

Good demand for live fowl next ten days.  
Ship while high prices prevail. One crate  
or car lot given equal attention. We  
solicit all shipments.

Write or wire us your offerings.  
Track accommodation. Reference: Any  
Winnipeg broker or wholesale house.

**The Consolidated Packers**  
**POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG**

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, 6½ lbs. and over, extra fat .....17-18c  
Hens, 5½ lbs. and over .....15-16c  
Underweight Hens paid for according to quality  
and weight.  
No. 1 Chickens, 4½ lbs. and over .....18c  
Broilers, from 2 to 2½ lbs. ....18c  
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg and guaranteed until  
October 1. Ship now while prices are good.  
**ROYAL PRODUCE CO**  
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

## LIVE Poultry Wanted

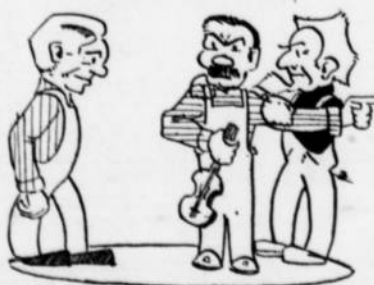
We are paying the following prices, f.o.b.  
Winnipeg:  
Hens, over 6 lbs. ....16-17c  
Hens, 5 lbs. ....15-16c  
Hens, under 4 lbs. ....10-11c  
Spring Chickens, over 3 lbs. ....17-18c  
Roosters .....8c  
Turkeys, Hens, over 9 lbs. ....15c  
Turkeys, Old Toms .....12c  
Crates forwarded on request to Manitoba and  
Saskatchewan. Money Orders mailed promptly.

## STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



## Stiffing a Soul

Glendenning's boy, a handsome lad, has music in his soul, but his poor, old, unthinking dad deters him from his goal. "I love the tuneful violin," the lad is wont to say, "and, dad, I'm longing to begin with lessons right away!" "What! Lessons on the fiddle? Pshaw!" the poor old chap will shout, "Not while you have a living paw who knows what he's about! The money spent for stuff like that is money thrown away; so grab your honest wicker hat and get to pitching hay!" "But, dad!" the youngster will demur, "I'm glad enough to pitch, but can't you see beneath the fur I have musician's itch? My soul is filled with sharps and flats, aflame with clefts and notes, and should I wear two wicker hats and pitch both hay and oats, there still would be a longing there, a gnawing, if you please, that neither work, nor sleep, nor prayer can ever half appease! The sweet and plaintive violin is antidote for that, and music sawed beneath my chin on casings from the cat!" The grim old duffer shakes his head and goes his stubborn way, he says, "I see it's time for bed, so chase yourself away!" Glendenning thinks, of course, he's right, but I contend he's wrong to hand his son a case of blight and squelch his inward song!

## Co-operators Step on the Gas

Continued from Page 8

is a big enough volume of trade to operate one pool continuously in Alberta.

This phase of the question does not bother the Mirror people, however. All their livestock goes through the hands of the U.G.G. as it is. Their solution would be to make the U.G.G. Livestock Department at Calgary and Edmonton the selling agent for the proposed pool. They seem to be strong in the faith that the prairie farmers' political and educational organizations would not be so strong as they are today had it not been for the work done by and through the U.G.G., and that there is a lot to be gained by maintaining close relations.

Another controversial subject is that of the internal structure of the proposed pool. The original idea was to federate existing co-operative livestock shipping associations into one body and to set up selling agencies at central stock yards. That plan would allow all local organizations to continue intact, a big consideration with successful co-operatives such as they have at Mirror. The other idea is to dissolve all existing organizations into one provincial pool, like the provincial wheat pools, having no locals.

The first plan is supported by the U.F.A. plan of organization from the ground up. It also has its precedent in the Danish livestock co-operatives. Besides, it has the practical advantage of ensuring against failure. Advocates of the wheat pool form of organization fear that local units might provide centres round which faction might gather head, and discord dangerous to the life of the pool develop. The issue is still in the balance.

Mr. McDonald has no doubt but what sound judgement will prevail and that a reconstructed livestock pool will shortly be in operation in Alberta. "It ought to be just as easy to pool livestock as it is to pool wheat," he says. "We have only begun to sell our products scientifically, and no one can foresee the immense possibilities in wisely-directed co-operation."

## Premier's Western Trip

It is announced that Premier King will start on his western trip on October 1, accompanied by Hon. P. J. Cardin, minister of marine; H. B. McGivern, M.P. for Ottawa, and Senator Andrew Haydon. Mr. King will address a number of meetings in the prairie provinces as well as in B.C. His schedule of prairie meetings is as follows: October 4, Winnipeg; October 4—Meeting at St. Jean; October 6—Evening meeting at Brandon; October 7—Saskatoon; October 8—Evening meeting, Prince Rupert; October 10—Edmonton; October 29—Lethbridge, evening meeting; October 30—Calgary, evening meeting; October 31—Medicine Hat, evening meeting; November 1—Moose Jaw, half-hour stop; November 1—Weyburn, evening meeting; November 2—Moose Jaw; November 3—Regina, evening meeting; November 4—Winnipeg.

## Another Use for Old Tires

"Some time ago there appeared in The Guide a short article enumerating various uses to which old casings could be put. Let me add a suggestion on the use of old inner tubes which has proved of value in these parts when saddle horses are in constant use.

"We have found that in cases where horses have cinch galls of long standing, which are easily irritated, that a section of old inner tube slipped over the cinch prevents the old sore from re-opening. The piece of tube may or may not be fastened to the girth, but if it is fastened all sewing should be on the part of the tube away from the body, so that an undamaged rubber surface lays against the old cicatrix."

—S. J. B., Sundre, Alta.



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., September 19, 1924.  
**WHEAT**—Firm markets throughout the week. After a slight reaction during the first few days prices steadily worked higher, closing today around the high point. Export buying has taken all offerings easily and on the surface it looks as though the demand is much greater than the supply. The offerings so far have been very light, the weather having been unfavorable for harvesting operations, and no doubt this accounts for the strength in October wheat as compared to the deferred deliveries. Premiums firm on cash grain. Boats loading cause little flurries and occasionally a cent or so better has been paid for round lots of one and two Northern.

**OATS**—Market quiet and firm following tendency of other grain. Small trade but any offerings of old crop oats in fair demand at existing spreads.  
**BARLEY**—The strength in barley is attributed to large quantities booked for export. Offerings so far not much, but pretty good demand for everything that looks like barley. European demand good and market looks firm.

**RYE**—Good export demand and little rye available. Strength and price surprising large percentage. Available stocks small, but no doubt offerings will increase very soon at this level. Just now rain delaying the harvest is bulling the market.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Sept. 15 to 20, inclusive	15	16	17	18	19	20	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
Oct. 137	136	134	135	138	136	135	95		
Dec. 133	132	130	132	132	130	131	93		
May 138	137	135	136	137	135	136	99		
Oats—									
Oct. 59	59	58	59	59	59	58	42		
Dec. 57	57	55	56	57	59	56	39		
May 60	59	58	59	59	59	59	42		
Barley—									
Oct. 86	86	85	87	88	87	84	50		
Dec. 81	81	80	81	83	82	80	50		
May 84	84	81	83	85	85	81	52		
Flax—									
Oct. 211	212	208	207	214	209	213	205		
Dec. 205	204	199	198	203	203	204	193		
May 211	210	204	204	209	208	211	195		
Rye—									
Oct. 99	101	100	101	103	102	97	64		
Dec. 99	100	100	100	102	102	97	64		
May 103	104	103	104	106	105	100			

CASH WHEAT									
Sept. 15 to 20, inclusive	15	16	17	18	19	20	Week Ago	Year Ago	
1 N.	143	142	142	142	144	142	140	100	
2 N.	140	139	140	138	141	139	137	97	
3 N.	137	136	136	136	139	137	134	91	
4 N.	129	123	127	128	131	129	127	84	
5 N.	120	118	117	118	121	119	117	78	
6 N.	112	110	108	110	113	111	109	69	
Feed	107	106	104	105	106	104	105	64	

**LIVERPOOL PRICES**  
 The Liverpool market closed September 19 as follows: October 4d higher at 11s 6d; December 4d higher at 11s 4d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 2d higher at \$4.46. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: October \$1.54; December \$1.52.

**MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES**  
 Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.32 to \$1.47; No. 1 northern, \$1.30 to \$1.32; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.30 to \$1.45; No. 2 northern, \$1.28 to \$1.30; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.28 to \$1.40; No. 3 northern, \$1.26 to \$1.28. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.24 to \$1.34; No. 1 hard, \$1.21 to \$1.27; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.21 to \$1.24; No. 1 hard, \$1.30 to \$1.22. Durum wheat—Fancy amber, \$1.28 to \$1.36; No. 1 amber, \$1.22 to \$1.28; No. 1 durum, \$1.20 to \$1.24; No. 2 amber, \$1.21 to \$1.26; No. 2 durum, \$1.19 to \$1.23; No. 3 amber, \$1.19 to \$1.24; No. 3 durum, \$1.16 to \$1.22. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.14 to \$1.14; No. 3 yellow, \$1.13 to \$1.13; No. 2 mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.10; No. 3 mixed, \$1.09 to \$1.09. Oats—No. 2 white, 46c to 46c; No. 3 white, 45c to 45c. Barley—Medium to good, 77c to 80c; lower grades, 72c to 76c. Rye—No. 2, 97c to 97c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.25 to \$2.26.

**CALGARY LIVESTOCK**  
 The receipts at the Calgary stock yards amounted to 2,313 cattle, 1,144 hogs and 669 sheep and lambs. The run of cattle was somewhat in advance to meet the requirements of the trade, and as a consequence the market developed a weaker tendency. The demand for butcher steers was none too brisk, resulting in most of the good to choice offerings selling around 25c lower, as compared with the previous week's close. Butcher heifers were a fairly steady selling class, but cow stuff failed to hold up, and closed a full quarter lower. The enquiry for good feeder steers was fairly broad, but stockers were inclined to be a slow trade at slightly easier prices. Most of the choice butcher steers available were absorbed from \$4.85 to \$5.00, with an occasional sale going up to \$5.25, the remainder of fair to good quality finding an outlet from \$4.00 to \$4.50. The best butcher heifers left the scales at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$3.85, top butcher cows made from \$2.75 to \$2.85, the balance going largely from \$2.00 to \$2.50. Canners and cutters ranged from 50c to \$1.50, with bulls being priced from \$1.00 to \$2.00. Fleshy feeder steers were in request from \$4.00 to \$4.25, and fair to good kinds from \$3.00 to \$3.75, while good grades of stocker steers sold up to \$3.25, and the more plain variety down to \$2.00. The sheep and lamb offerings were fairly light, and steady prices were

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur													
Sept. 15 to Sept. 20, inclusive													
Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
Sept. 15	59	58	58	57	54	90	86	83	83	217	213	176	99
16	59	58	58	57	54	90	87	84	83	218	214	177	101
17	58	57	56	56	53	87	86	83	83	214	210	173	100
18	59	58	57	57	54	90	88	85	84	217	209	172	101
19	59	58	57	57	55	91	89	86	85	224	216	179	102
20	59	58	58	57	54	90	88	85	84	219	211	174	102
Week Ago	58	57	57	56	53	88	84	81	81	219	215	178	97
Year Ago	43	40	40	39	38	51	47	44	44	212	201	172	64

maintained. Fat lambs made \$11.25 to \$11.50; yearlings, \$10, and good handy-weight sheep around \$7.00 per cwt. The hog market was unsettled, thick smooths opening at \$8.50, and closing at \$8.25, on off-car basis.

## WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending September 19, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 12,751; hogs, 3,454; sheep, 1,037. Last week: Cattle, 10,222; hogs, 2,608; sheep, 772.

Last week's cattle receipts represent the heaviest so far this season, and this coupled with a slow and draggy outside market has made the cattle trade during the past week a somewhat unsatisfactory one. All cattle prices can be quoted a full 25c lower, with as much as 40c off in spots, while calves look possibly a \$1.00 lower. A few choice butcher and export steers are bringing up to \$5.75, but the most of the good quality killing steers are changing hands between \$4.00 and \$5.00, prime cows making \$3.00, with a few choice ones a shade higher. Best quality butcher heifers have a top of around \$4.50 with fair to good kinds at from \$3.50 to \$3.75. Real choice dehorned feeder steers shows the least decline in price of any cattle, and the real good short-keepers continue to bring from \$4.50 to \$4.75, with the bulk of sales ranging from \$3.25 to \$3.75. Veal calves have about a \$5.50 top, the majority selling at around \$5.00. Heavy stock calves from \$3.00 to \$3.75. Plain calves and thin cows with calves at foot, also springer cows continue hard sellers.

The hog market continues somewhat unsettled, thick-smooths at time of writing selling at from \$8.50 to \$8.60, with the following new cut under thick-smooth price in effect: No. 1 heavies 1c; extra heavies 2c; No. 1 sows 2c; No. 2 sows 3c; shops from 1c to 2c; roughs 4c; stags 3c flat.

The sheep and lamb market continues about steady with top lambs bringing up to \$10.75, buck lambs from \$7.50 to \$8.50, light-weight butcher sheep from \$4.50 to \$6.50. Very few feeder sheep and lambs are coming and there is a strong demand from country points for this class of feeding stock at fairly strong prices.

Do not forget the second annual Stocker and Feeder Show, which will be held at the Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg, October 8 to 11. There are some 96 prizes being offered running into \$8,000 in cash, and United Grain Growers Limited, Livestock Department, will be pleased to look after any entries or furnish any additional information that is needed in connection with this show.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers.....	\$5.50 to \$5.75
Prime butcher steers.....	5.00 to 5.50
Good to choice steers.....	4.00 to 4.75
Medium to good steers.....	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers.....	2.00 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers.....	4.00 to 4.50
Medium feeders.....	3.00 to 3.75
Common feeder steers.....	2.00 to 2.50
Choice stocker steers.....	3.25 to 3.75
Medium stockers.....	2.25 to 2.75
Common stockers.....	1.75 to 2.25
Choice butcher heifers.....	4.25 to 4.75
Fair to good heifers.....	3.25 to 3.75
Medium heifers.....	2.75 to 3.25
Choice stock heifers.....	2.25 to 2.50
Choice butcher cows.....	3.00 to 3.25
Fair to good cows.....	2.25 to 2.50
Cutter cows.....	1.50 to 1.75
Breedy stock cows.....	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows.....	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers.....	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers.....	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves.....	5.00 to 5.50
Choice heavy calves.....	3.00 to 4.00
Common calves.....	2.00 to 2.50
Heavy bull calves.....	2.50 to 3.00

## EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market unchanged. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 33c, firsts 29c, seconds 23c. Jobbing extras 38-40c, firsts 35c, seconds 28c. Retailing extras 47c, firsts 40c, seconds 30c. Poultry: Live chickens 18c, fowl 8-15c, ducks 11c, turkeys 14c, dressed chickens 28c, fowl 20c, ducks 20c.

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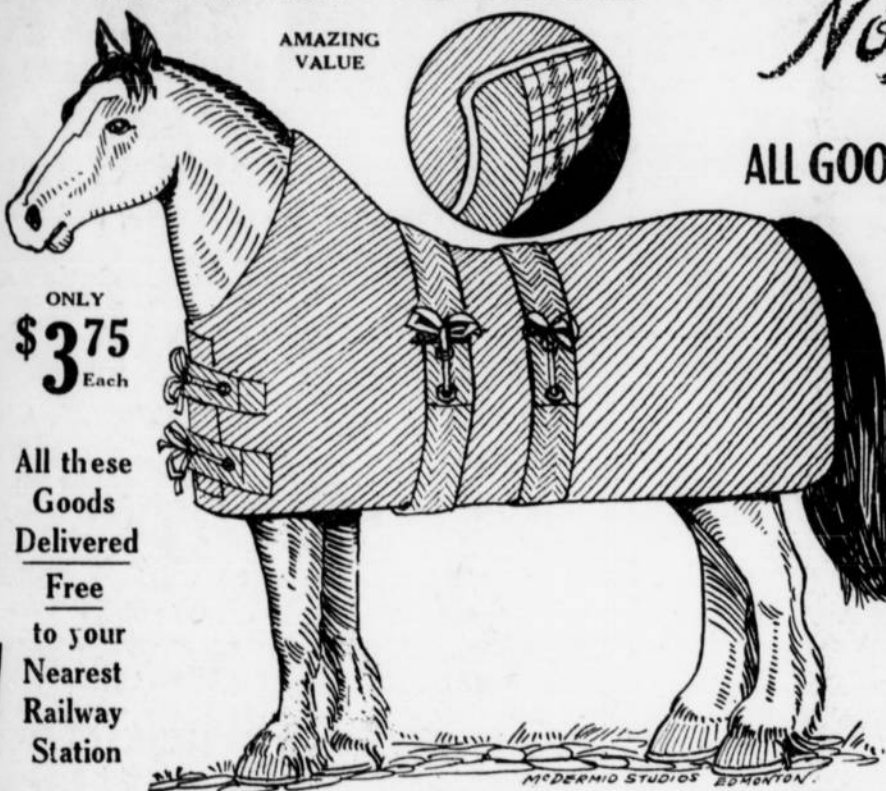
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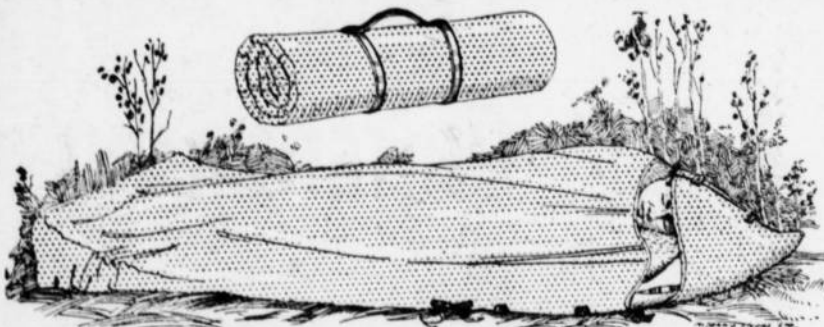


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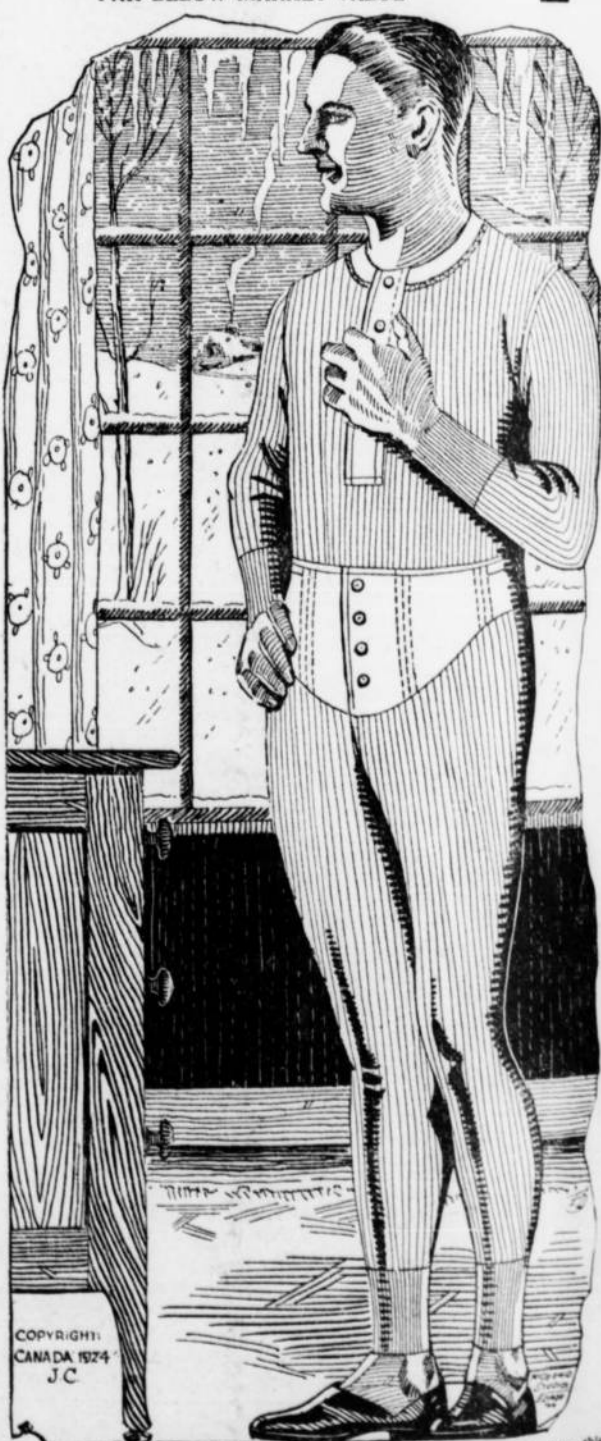
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